

THE
HISTORY
OF THE 1489. 70.
REBELLION

Raised against His MAJESTY

KING GEORGE II.

From its RISE in *August* 1745, to its HAPPY
EXTINCTION, by the

Glorious VICTORY at *Culloden*,

On the 16th of *April*, 1746.

*Illustrated with Plans of the Battles of FALKIRK
and CULLODEN.*

D U B L I N:

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The History of the REBELLION.

THERE is nothing that can contribute more to the furnishing proper Materials for the History of any Period of Time, than the setting down in a clear Chronological Order, a plain Narration of Facts, while they are yet recent, and it is in a manner impossible that any material Mistakes should be made about them. It is through want of Care in this Particular, that in many ancient, and in some modern Histories, we are so much at a Loss about the Dates and Circumstances relating even to the most remarkable Events; so that our Knowledge is in a manner general, and consequently too often little better than superficial. In order to prevent this, with regard to so memorable, as well as melancholly a Series of Transactions, as have pass'd since the breaking out of the present Rebellion we intend to give a plain Historical Narration, which for the sake of perspicuity we shall divide, as indeed it naturally divides itself, into five separate Periods: *viz.* The Rise and Progress of this Rebellion, to the Time of the *Highlanders* entering *England*; the Particulars of their Invasion, from their passing the *Tweed* to their Arrival at *Derby*; their Retreat from thence back into *Scotland*; their Progress from that Time, to the raising the Siege of *Stirling-Castle*, and their Transactions since their Flight in the North to the present Time.

I. *The Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, to the Time of the Highlanders entering South-Britain.*

THE Arrival of the Pretender's eldest Son in *France*, could not but give great Reason to suspect that something was meditating then in his Favour, nor was it long before there were evident Signs of an intended Invasion, tho' the *French* Court pretended to have no Knowledge of the young Chevalier's Journey; and it was even suggested by the *French* Party in *Holland*, that *M. Amelot* was removed and disgraced, for having given that young Adventurer those Hopes which drew him into *France*. However in the Summer of the Year 1745, it was known that some Preparations were privately making for an Expedition into *Scotland*; and a principal Officer in the *French* Navy raised a Company of one hundred Men, under the Pretence of the *East-India* Company's Service which were stiled *Grafsins de Mer*, and were handsomely cloathed in Blue faced with Red. They were put on board a Frigate, carrying eighteen Guns; and every Thing being now ready, the Chevalier came privately from the House of the Duke de *Fitz-James* to *Port Lazare* in *Brittany*, where on the fourteenth



of July he embarked with about fifty Scots and Irish, in order to have sailed round *Ireland*, and to land in the North-West of *Scotland*. This Frigate of his was joined off *Belleisle* by the *Elizabeth*, a Man of War of sixty-six Guns, taken from us by the *French* in the last War, and now extreamly well mann'd for this Service. In their Passage she fell in with a Fleet of *English* Merchantmen under the Convoy of three Men of War, one of which, viz. the *Lyon*, commanded by the gallant Captain *Brett*, engaged the *Elizabeth* for nine Hours, but soon after the Engagement began, the Frigate bore away, and continued her intended Voyage. The *Elizabeth*, when Night came on, made a shift to get away, and returned to *Brest* quite disabled, having her Captain and sixty-four Men killed, and one hundred and thirty dangerously wounded; she had on board a large Sum of Money, and Arms for several thousand Men, which, no doubt, were to have been landed with the Pretender for the use of his Adherents.

As for the Frigate before mentioned, she cruized for some Days between the Islands of *Bara* and *Uyft*, and at last stood in for the Coast of *Lochaber*, and there landed betwixt the Islands of *Mull* and *Skie* the young Chevalier and his Attendants. He went first to the House of Mr. *Mackdonald* of *Kenloch-Moidart*, where he remained for some time before he was in any Condition to shew himself in Publick; but about the middle of *August*, being joined by the *Camerons* of *Lochiel*, the *Mackdonalds* of *Glengary*, the *Stuarts* of *Appin*, and others of the Clans, to the Number of between fifteen hundred and two thousand Men, he resolved to set up his Standard. This was accordingly done, and the Motto he made Choice of was *Tantum Triumphans*, that is, *At length Triumphant*. About the Middle of *August* he appeared with his Forces in the Neighbourhood of *Fort-William*, and about this Time published several of his Father's Manifesto's, among which one was dated in 1743, which plainly shewed that an Invasion was then intended, another in 1745, declaring his Son Regent, and a third containing large Promises to the People of *Scotland*. Soon after, two Companies of *Saint Clair's* Regiment fell in with the Rebels, whom they were sent to reconnoitre, and were most of them taken Prisoners, as Captain *Sweatnam* of *Guy's* Regiment was presently after; but he was released upon his Parole; and it was from this Gentleman that the first distinct Accounts were obtained of the Force, Disposition, and Design of the Rebels, who began then to think themselves strong enough to march Southward, which they very speedily prepared to do.

Lieutenant-General Sir *John Cope*, Knight of the *Bath*, was at this Time Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in *Scotland*, and had the intire Direction of Military Affairs there, in Consequence of which he drew together the Troops then in that Kingdom, armed the Militia, and took such other Precautions as he thought requisite, and at length judged it expedient to march Northward, in order to find out the Enemy, supposing that they would either wait for him at the Chain, which is the Name usually given to the great Road cross the Island from *Inverness* to *Fort-William*, or endeavour to meet and fight him in his Passage; but they did neither: For while the General made a long and fatiguing March to *Inverness*, the Rebels gave him the Slip, and instead of marching through the Pass of *Corryerrock*, they took the Way over the Mountains; and the first News heard of them was, that they had taken Possession of *Perth* on the 4th of *September*, and on the 5th the Pretender was publicly proclaimed there. It was now known that several Persons of Distinction had declared for, and were in Arms to assist the Chevalier, particularly the Person call'd Duke of *Perth*, Chief of the noble Family of *Drummond*, and Son to the Earl of *Perth*, Chancellor of *Scotland*, who followed the Fortunes of the late King *James*, and was by him created a Duke in *France*; the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, now stiling himself Duke of *Athol*, eldest Son to the late Duke, but attainted for the Share he had in the last Rebellion; Lord *George Murray*, his Brother, and several others; by which their Numbers so much increased, that on the 11th they began their March towards the *Forth*, which River they passed at the *Frews*, by fording it on the 13th, and seemed to direct their Rout towards *Glasgow*, which City the young Chevalier summoned, but receiving no Answer, they on the 14th diverted their March Eastward towards *Edinburgh*.

In the mean time Sir *John Cope* reached *Inverness*, from whence he dispatched Orders Southward. for Transports to be sent him to *Aberdeen*, in order to bring his Forces back by Sea to the Port of *Leith*; and with this View he marched with all possible Expedition from *Inverness* to *Aberdeen*, where he embark'd his Men, and on the 16th of *September* entered the Harbour of *Dumbar*, where the next Day the Men landed, and on the 18th the Artillery. They were scarce well ashore, before they had Advice of the City of *Edinburgh* being in the Hand of the Rebels, with whom the Lord Provost, and some other Magistrates, had a kind of Treaty on the 16th in the Evening, and Terms being settled, the Rebels entered the Place the next Morning about Five o' Clock. General *Guest* had

retired into the Castle with a small Number of Regular Troops; the Bank, and most of the publick Offices, having been removed into that Fortrefs before. Brigadier *Fowke*, with *Gardiner's* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, having joined Sir *John Cope's* Army, they, on the 19th, marched from *Dumbar*, and encamped at Night on the West Side of *Haddington*; the next Morning early they continued their March, and in the Evening reached *Preston Pans*, the *Highlanders* appearing on the high Grounds to the South of them, so that they were very near each other, and some firing pass'd during the Night.

It is not easy to say, at least with Certainty, of what Number of Men each Army consisted; the Regiments that Sir *John Cope* had with him were Col. *Gardiner* and Major General *Hamilton's* Dragoons, Lieutenant General *Guise's*, Col. *Lee's*, Col. *Murray's*, Col. *Lascelles's*, and the Earl of *Loudon's* Regiments of Foot; but of these there was only one compleat. As for the Rebels, the largest Number mentioned in any of our Accounts, was five Thousand, but they owned themselves no more than three Thousand; and it is agreed, that not above one Half of these engaged. They attacked the King's Troops about Three in the Morning, and the Dragoons breaking on the first Fire, left the Foot exposed to the *Highlanders*, by whom, after a short Dispute, they were defeated, a considerable Number killed, and the best Part of the rest made Prisoners, the few Field-Pieces they had with them being likewise taken. The Earls of *Loudon* and *Hume* having rallied the Dragoons, retired with them to *Lauder*, and from thence the next Day to *Berwick*; Brigadier *Fowke*, and Col. *Lascelles* came back to *Dumbar*, and Sir *John Cope* went to *Berwick*. This is, by some, called the Battle of *Preston Pans*, by others, the Battle of *Seaton*, from two little Towns near which it was fought; but it is more properly stiled the Battle of *Glaidesmuir*, since that was the Field of Battle, being a wide barren Heath, about seven Miles East from *Edinburgh*.

A L I S T of the Officers Killed and Wounded.

Colonel *Gardiner's* Dragoons: Col. *Gardiner*, killed; Lieut. Col. *Whitney*, wounded. *Hamilton's* Dragoons: Lieut. Col. *Wright*, wounded; Major *Bowles*, wounded. *Lascelles's* Foot: Capt. *Steuart*, killed; Ensign *Bell*, much wounded. *Murray's*: Capt. *Leslie*, slightly wounded; Ensign *Haldane*, dangerously wounded. *Guise's*: Capt. *Pointz*, dangerously wounded; Capt. *Holwell*, killed. *Leigh's*: Capt. *Bromer*, killed, Capt. *Rogers*, killed, Lieut. Col. *Whiteford*, slightly wounded.

The Rebels, after this Engagement, continued at *Diddist* and *Musselburgh* on the 22d and 23d, and did not return to *Edinburgh* till the 24th. On the 28th, they sent out Parties to *Haddington* and *Dumbar*, and the same Day they sent away most of the private Men they had taken Prisoners, to *Perth*. On the 29th, they sent the Officers they had taken thither likewise; and that Evening they began to take their Measures for cutting off all Communication between the Castle of *Edinburgh* and the Town, which, considering that they wanted heavy Artillery, and indeed all other Requisites for a Siege, was a very needless and strange Attempt, and served only to expose themselves to considerable Loss, as appeared by the Event.

On the first of *October* they opened their Trenches on the Castle Hill, a little below the Reservoir; upon which, they began to fire upon them from the Castle, killing three Men, and wounding a commanding Officer, so that by Four in the Afternoon they abandoned their Works. The City of *Glasgow* being summoned a second Time, and fifteen Thousand Pounds being demanded by way of Contribution, they were constrained to compound the Matter for five Thousand Guineas, which were immediately paid. Hostilities continued between the Garrison of the Castle of *Edinburgh* and the Rebels, till the Fifth in the Evening, when several Houses being beat down by the Artillery, and the Rebels having lost twenty Men in an Attempt to drive Part of the Garrison from the Castle Hill, the Communication between the Town and Castle was restored, and Hostilities ceased. On the Seventh, the Rebels demanded Half a Crown in the Pound from the Landlords of Houses in *Edinburgh*, under Pain of Military Execution. About the Middle of this Month they were join'd by considerable Reinforcements under the command of several Persons of Distinction, particularly old *Gordon* of *Glenbucket*, *Forbes* Lord *Pitsligo*, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and others. They likewise received from Abroad considerable Supplies of Ammunition, Military Stores, small Arms, and some Field-pieces. There was also one Mr. *Boyer* came over in one of these Vessels from *France*, as an Agent, whom they were pleased to dignify with the Title of Ambassador. Towards the latter End of the Month, a great Part of the Army marched to *Dalkeith*, to which Place they removed their Field-pieces and Ammunition; and having erected a Battery at *Alloway*, to secure the Passage of the *Firth*, they transported from *Montrose*, *Stonehive*, and other Places, the Supplies they had received from Abroad, in one Hundred and Eighty-five Carts, and by other

other Dispositions plainly shewed that they had taken a Resolution to march Southward, and were in earnest preparing to execute it.

His Majesty, in the mean Time, had been pleased to declare Field Marshal *Wade* Commander in Chief of the Army which was intended for the North. Our Forces soon began to move that Way, and the *Dutch* Troops were landed at *Newcastle*, as also Part of the *British* Forces that were recalled from *Flanders*, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*. The *Trial* Sloop likewise brought into *Bristol*, a *Spanish* Ship, on board of which were two Thousand five Hundred Fusils with Bayonets, and one Hundred Barrels of Gunpowder, seven Chests of Money, &c. designed for the Service of the Rebels. By this Time likewise the Militia in the Northern Counties were raised, and Associations and voluntary Contributions set on foot in the most Parts of the Kingdom. In the County of *York* particularly, through the timely Vigilance and Zeal of the Archbishop, assisted by the Nobility and Gentry, four new Regiments were raised, clothed, and disciplined at the Expence of the Country. There was likewise a considerable Body of Gentlemen Volunteers on Horseback, who served at their own Expence, put in Motion under the Command of Major General *Oglethorpe*, stiled the *Royal Hunters*. In *Scotland*, the Lord President of the Court of Session, *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; distinguished himself by his Zeal and Activity, in distributing Commissions for raising several Independent Companies in the North, which were to be put under the Command of the Right Honourable the Earl of *Loudon*; so that by the End of the Month, there was an Army of 14,000 Men formed in the North of *England*, and a very considerable Body raised in the North of *Scotland*, for the Security of *Inverness*, *Fort William*, and other Garrisons there; which Military Preparations, joined to the loyal Spirit which shewed itself in all Parts of the Nation, and more particularly at *London*, very probably disappointed the Designs of the Disaffected, hinder'd many from joining the Rebels, and even drew off some who had gone to *Edinburgh* with that Resolution. This was not much considered at that Time, but we have Reason to judge so since; and therefore there is no Cause to censure the Expence the Nation was put to by these Levies, tho' they did not enter on immediate Service; they shewed the Sense of the People, they protected the King's well-meaning Subjects, and awed the Highlanders for some Time.

On the first of *November*, the young Chevalier came to the Camp at *Dalkeith*, and caused the noble Palace there, belonging to

to his Grace the Duke of *Buccleugh*, and which is reputed one of the finest Houses in *Scotland*, to be prepared for his Reception, and there he fixed his Head-quarters, as lying very conveniently either for sending Spies or Detachments, to see what was doing in the North of *England*. He had however but cool Encouragement, some refusing to read his Letters, and several of his Emissaries being seized at *Newcastle*, *Berwick*, and at other Places. He detached two advanced Corps from thence, one of which marched towards *Pennycook*, and the other to *Loanhead*, both Places being in the Way to *Peebles* and *Carlisle*; these Detachments escorted their Baggage and Ammunition in about one Hundred and Fifty Carts and Waggon, and near the same Number of Sumpter Horses. On the Fifth their Forces began their March Southwards in three Columns. At this Time the Duke of *Perth* (as he stiled himself) had the Title of General, Lord *George Murray* had the Post of Lieutenant General; Lord *Elcho*, who is eldest Son to the Earl of *Wemyss*, commanded those that were about the Person of the young Pretender, and were stiled his Life-Guards; the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, an elderly Man, and corpulent in his Person, acted as Colonel of Hussars; and Lord *Pitligo* had the Command of the *Angus* Horse. But though, in regard to their Interests, these People were honoured with those Commands, it was known that the Pretender confided in a few Persons, most of whom came over with him. At the Head of his Councils was Sir *Thomas Sheridan*, who has been long about him, an *Irish* Gentleman, of a middle Age, and reputed a Man of Capacity; Col. *Sullivan*, who had been a little while in the *French* Service, and was somewhat of an Engineer; General *Macdonald*, an *Irish* Officer, who was his Aid de Camp; Mr. *Kelly*, who was so long in the *Tower*, on the Affair of the late Bishop of *Rocheester*; and Mr. *Murray of Broughton*, who acted all along as his Secretary. The Number of Men that the Pretender had with him at this Juncture, have been so very differently reported, that it is not easy to assign it with any Certainty; but according to the most authentick Accounts we have had since, they seem to have been about seven Thousand, some of whom, when they consider'd the Dangers to which they were exposed, deserted. But notwithstanding this and other Disappointments, the Rebel Chiefs continuing firm in their first Resolution, began to pass the *Tweed* on the sixth, and the same Day their advanced Guards entered *England*.

His Excellency Field Marshal *Wade* was by this Time arrived at *Newcastle*, had formed the King's Army there, and
would

would have marched to fight the Rebels, if he had not found it necessary to be first informed whether they really intended to invade *England*, and which Rout the meant to take, that of *Newcastle*, or *Carlisle*. He caused likewise a Declaration to be published, promising Pardon to such of the Highlanders as returned to their Duty by the 12th of *November*, and took such Precautions for the Security of the adjacent Country, as obliged the Rebels, who were too far advanced to think of retiring into *Scotland*, to throw themselves into the Western Road, to which their People in general, and most of their Chiefs, seem'd at first to be least inclined. The Rigour of the Season, their late forced Marches, and a kind of Flux among the Soldiers, retarded the Operations of the King's Troops for some Time; but good Quarters, proper Refreshments, and the extraordinary Care of their Officers, soon overcame those Difficulties, and put the Army into so good a Condition, as enabled them to go through the Winter Campaign with fewer Inconveniencies and much less Loss than could have been reasonably expected, considering the great Hardships and excessive Fatigues to which those Corps particularly, that had served all the Summer in *Flanders*, were exposed.

II. *The Particulars of the Invasion from the Rebels passing the Tweed to their Arrival at Derby.*

ON the seventh of *November*, the Rebel Army advanced to *Halyhaugh*, and from thence sent out Parties to scour the adjacent Country. On the eighth they came to *Langton*, and on the ninth they appeared on a Moor two Miles from the City of *Carlisle*. This Place, which is the chief Town in *Cumberland*, was formerly very strong, and considered as a Bulwark against the *Scots*. The best Part of its old Walls were standing; and the Castle, tho' an ancient irregular Fortrefs, had such remains of Strength, that in the Opinion of Colonel *Durand* who commanded there, it was tenable against a better Army than that of the Rebels. In point of Force there was the whole Militia of the two Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, and some Invalids in the Castle; so that when the young Pretender summoned them, they absolutely refused to give up the Place; upon which the Rebels filed off towards *Bramton*, where they spent some Time in consulting what was to be done. It is said that the Officers were inclined to march on, but the Men shewing a Desire to return to *Carlisle*, it was not judged adviseable by their Superiors to cross their Inclinations; and therefore after cutting a great deal of Wood for Fascines and Scaling-

Scaling-Ladders in *Corby* and *Warwick* Parks, they on the thirteenth began to move back towards *Carlisle*. The Place in all Probability might even then have made a Defence, but the Threats of the Rebels had such an Effect, that the white Flag was hung out and the Town capitulated on the fifteenth, and the Castle too was given up; but the Governor took Care to withdraw, as disliking the Terms, and persisted in his first Opinion, that the Place might have been defended. Thus this City fell into the Hands of the Rebels, who immediately caused the Pretender to be proclaim'd, and put a Garrison into the Castle under the Command of the Duke of *Perth*, who was declared Governor of *Carlisle*, and so continued all the time the Rebels were in *England*.

As soon as Marshal *Wade* had Intelligence at *Newcastle* of the Rout which the Rebels had taken, he resolved notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, to march from thence to the Relief of *Carlisle*; and accordingly on the sixteenth the Army began to move for that Purpose. His Excellency intended to have begun his March as soon as it was light, but moving from the left the *Swiss* Troops had the Van, which delayed their Motions several Hours, to the great Prejudice of the Expedition; for the Weather being excessively cold, attended with a deep Snow and a hard Frost, the Troops suffered much. The Major Generals *Howard* and *Oglethorp*, and the Brigadiers *Chalmondeley* and *Mordaunt*, marched on foot at the Head of the Infantry to encourage the Soldiers. It was eight at Night and very dark before the front Line got into the Camp at *Ovington*; and tho' the Soldiers march'd with great Chearfulness, yet the Roads being terribly broke and full of Ice, it was foreseen that many of the last Column might drop through excessive Fatigue; and therefore the Major Generals *Husk* and *Oglethorp*, sent out Countrymen with Lights and Carts to assist the Rear Guard, and bring up the tired Men; in which Service they were employed till near nine the next Morning. On the seventeenth the Marshal continued his March to *Hexam*, where he arrived with the first Line about four in the Afternoon; but the Rear of the Army did not come up till near Midnight. His Excellency having Intelligence that *Carlisle* had surrendered, resolved to march back to *Newcastle*, and accordingly he did; but the Weather continuing bad, and the Roads being become in a manner impassable, he did not arrive there with the Army till the twenty-second; and even then, the Forces under his Command were so excessively fatigued, that if it had not been for the great Care taken of them by the People of *Newcastle*,
who

who shewed the utmost Zeal and Affection in providing them Quarters, they must have been in a great Measure ruined by this fatiguing March.

This Invasion of the Rebels having thrown all the Northern and Western Parts of the Kingdom into great Confusion, Directions were given for forming another Army in *Lancashire*, which it was at first intended should be commanded by Sir *John Ligonier*, Knight of the *Bath*. The following new-raised Troops, viz. The Duke of *Montague's* and the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse; the Duke of *Ancafter's*, Earl of *Cholmondley's*, Earl of *Berkley's*, Earl of *Halifax's*, Lord *Gower's*, and Lord *Herbert's* Regiments of Foot, together with eight old Regiments, were assigned for this Service, and ordered to march into *Staffordshire* directly. The City of *Chester* was also put into a Condition of Defence, in a surprising short Space of Time, by the Care and Diligence of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. At *Liverpool* likewise, all necessary Precautions were taken, and the Inhabitants of that Town shewed all the Spirit and Resolution that cou'd be desired.

The Rebels did not continue long at *Carlisle*; for on the nineteenth the young Pretender made his Entry into that City, and on the twentieth his Forces continued their March to *Penrith*, from whence they advanced on the twenty-second to *Kendall*; moved from thence to *Lancaster* on the twenty-fourth, and on the 27th reached *Preston*. They were at *Wiggan* and *Lee* on the 28th, and in the Afternoon of the same Day an advanced Party entered *Manchester*, where they began to beat up for Volunteers, but with much less Success than they expected, tho' some few People joined them; and they had likewise picked up some Persons of desperate Fortune in their March, but however no body of any Rank or Distinction came in, which without Doubt was a great Disappointment, for they had flattered themselves with the Hopes of a considerable Insurrection in their Favour. On the twenty-ninth the main Body of their Army moved towards *Manchester*, and about ten in the Morning their Horse entered the Town, and the Bellman was sent about to require all such as had any public Money in their Hands to bring it in. About two in the Afternoon the young Pretender, at the Head of a considerable Body of pick'd Highlanders, and in their Dress, march'd into *Manchester* and was proclaim'd. In the Evening the Bellman was again sent about to order the Town to be illuminated, and at Night the Rear of their Army arrived; but though they had demanded Quarters for ten thousand Men, it was judged they never had in *Manchester*

above

above half that Number. On the thirtieth a Part of the Rebel Army marched for *Stockport*, and the rest for *Knotsford*; they carried off all the Horfes they cou'd meet with in the Neighbourhood of *Manchester*; at Night several Parties cross'd the River *Mersey* at different Places over Bridges made of Trees and Planks laid across, in framing of which they compell'd the Country People to assist them. It is very remarkable, that in their whole Progress no Discoveries could be made of the Routs they intended to take, because they were never given out above an Hour before their March began; and neither Officers nor Soldiers knew over Night where they were to go, or what Service they were to perform the next Morning: which Secrefy in all Probability preserv'd them from Destruction; since however formidable they might be at a Distance, those who saw them at *Manchester* and other Places, were very far from thinking they made a dreadful Appearance.

In the mean time the Duke's Army was forming in *Staffordshire*: for upon the Approach of the Rebels it was resolv'd that his Royal Highness should be sent down to command the Forces in that Part of the Kingdom; and accordingly he arriv'd at *Litchfield* on the twenty-eighth of *November*, his Troops being at that Time canton'd with a Line of Cavalry in the Front, from *Tamworth* to *Stafford*, making a very fine Appearance, and well furnished with Artillery and whatever else was requisite for the Service. As to the Force of which his Army consist'd, we can only say that the following was looked upon at that time as the most authentic Account that could be procured.

An exact LIST of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND's Army.

Veteran Soldiers - - - - -	7,500
New-rai's'd Soldiers - - - - -	3,000
	<hr/>
Foot - - - - -	10,500
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Veteran Horfe - - - - -	1,400
New-rai's'd Horfe - - - - -	800
	<hr/>
In all - - - - -	2;200
	<hr/>
Total of the Army - - - - -	12,700

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The Army under the Command of Field-Marshal *Wade* began to move towards the latter End of the Month, the Cavalry having reached *Darlington* and *Richmond* by the twenty-fifth: and on the twenty-ninth, Marshal *Wade* with the Infantry was at *Persbridge*, from whence he proposed to march to *Wetherby*, and there to canton the whole Army in the adjacent Villages; looking upon this as the most convenient Situation either for distressing the Enemy in case they should attempt to retire, or for co-operating with his Royal Highness's Forces, as Occasion should require. By these well-concerted Dispositions, all Apprehensions of Danger were in a great Measure taken off, and the Country People began every where to recover their Spirits, and to put themselves in the best Posture of Defence they could, in case of their being visited by these Highland Invaders. Such was the Situation of things at the Close of last *November*; and we are now to return to the Progress of the Rebels so long as they continued to persist in their wild Design of advancing into South Britain.

On the first of *December*, the young Chevalier, with the main Body of his Army and all his Artillery, entered *Macclesfield*; and at this Time the greatest Part of the Rebels really expected an Engagement, as appeared by their scaling, firing, and putting in Order their Pieces all the Afternoon and Evening of that Day. But whatever were the real Intentions of the Chevalier and his Councils of War it is impossible to say, since at first it was believed they intended to march into *Wales*; but perceiving that if they shou'd accomplish that Scheme, they would certainly be shut up there, and reduced to great Necessities in a mountainous Country with which they were not acquainted, they abandon'd this Project as impracticable. On the second, about 2000 of their Foot passed by *Gosworth*, and about the like Number of Horse and Foot entered *Congleton*, and they sent a Detachment to *Ashburn*, as if they had an Intention to have struck off to *Newcastle Underline*. The next Day however, these two great Bodies of their Forces advanced, one of them to *Leek*, and the other to *Ashburn*, within fifteen Miles of *Derby*. On the fourth in the Morning, the Pretender's Son entered *Derby* with near 500 Horse and about 2000 Foot, and in the Evening the rest of their Forces, their Artillery, and their Baggage arrived there likewise; but with all the Precaution possible, to hinder any exact Account from being taken of their Numbers, which was a Point they laboured with the utmost Diligence during their whole March. On their first coming into *Derby* it was judged both from the Measures they took, and from the Behaviour of their Chiefs,

that

that they were still disposed to march on. In the Evening however, they held several Councils of War, in which the Disputes among their Chiefs rose so high that they could not be concealed; yet they agreed upon nothing that Night, except levying the public Money, which they did with unusual Circumstances of Terror and Violence. The next Day they continued at *Derby*, and about Noon another great Council was held in the Presence of the young Pretender, in which, as it was afterwards known, a final Resolution was taken of returning back into *Scotland*. There have been various Reasons assigned for their taking this Resolution; but as it is our Intention to report Facts rather than Conjectures, we shall pass them by, and content ourselves with observing, that notwithstanding all the Artifices used to prevent it, there was a very true and curious Calculation made of their Numbers during the Time they staid at *Derby*; which was the more easy, because they remain'd there longer, and were more regularly quartered than in any other Place during their whole March; and therefore I have judg'd it requisite to give a place here to that Calculation. It was made by the principal Inhabitants of the Town in all its Parishes, and that it might be the more exact, it was taken both the first Night and the second, so that the small Difference between those Calculations plainly shows how much they may be depended on, since it is impossible that any considerable Mistake should have happened therein, considering how near they approach each other.

<i>First Night.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Second Night.</i>
1,590 - - - -	<i>St. Warburg's</i> - - - -	1,641.
2,979 - - - -	<i>All Saints</i> - - - -	3,027.
1,001 - - - -	<i>St. Peter's</i> - - - -	1,001.
724 - - - -	<i>St. Michael's</i> - - - -	724.
714 - - - -	<i>St. Alcmund's</i> - - - -	755.
<hr/>		<hr/>
7,008		7,148.

N. B. *Women and Boys excluded.*

It was during their stay at *Derby* that the Rebels began first to shew that kind of Spirit, which appeared afterwards so plainly, and the Effects of which made such deep Impressions on the Minds of the People, as are not easily to be worn out. For having been informed during their stay here, that a Subscription had been set on foot in that Town for the King's Service a little before their Arrival, and that the Money was paying in, they found means to procure a Copy of this Subscription Roll, and when they were thought to have quitted the Place, sent back a Party to levy such Sums as were mentioned in that Roll,

under

under pain of Military Execution. They were very assiduous in providing themselves with Cloaths, Stockings, Shoes and other Necessaries while at *Derby*, and it cannot be believed that such Customers would pay the full Value for all they had, so that the Difference between their Price and the just Price of the Commodities and Manufactures they took, might be considered as a second Contribution. They also endeavoured to levy Men here, beat up publicly for that purpose, but with very little success, since there were not above three who lifted in the Town, and those of the very lowest of the People in point of Morals as well as Condition. Which shows how low their Credit was brought, and might possibly be amongst the Reasons which all together determined them to delay their Retreat no longer.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, at the Head of the King's Forces, took all imaginable Pains to force the Rebels to a decisive Engagement; and when that was found impossible, to hinder their March into *North Wales*, or to alarm the Nation by continuing their Incursion, and advancing farther into the Heart of the Kingdom. In order to effect the former of these Purposes, his Royal Highness advanced to *Stone* upon the first Advice of the Rebels being at *Congleton*; but when it appeared that their true Design was to march to *Derby*, the King's Forces moved towards *Northampton* to intercept them in their Rout Southwards; and having been informed that the Rebels had possessed themselves of *Swarkston-Bridge*, his Royal Highness encamped on the sixth with the greatest part of the Forces on *Merriden Common*, between *Coles-hill* and *Coventry*. In the mean time his Excellency Field-Marshal *Wade*, had marched the Army under his Command to *Wetherby*, where he encamped on the fifth; and the same Day Orders were given for the Horse and Dragoons to proceed to *Doncaster*, whether the Foot were to follow them. These Dispositions afforded sufficient Reason for the Rebels to retreat, since whoever considers them attentively, will find, that in the first Place, it would have been very difficult for them to have proceeded farther, without meeting with and being obliged to fight the Duke's Army, which was what they never design'd; as on the other Hand, if they had succeeded in their Scheme, and by some Means or other continued their March without coming to a Battle, it must have ended in their absolute Ruin, since a Delay of two or three Days must have rendered their Retreat Northwards altogether impossible.

Before we close this Period of our History, it is requisite to observe, that the second Son of the Pretender being arrived in
France,

France, there were about this Time vast Preparations made for the Invasion of this Kingdom ; and though by the timely and prudent Precautions taken by the Lords of the Admiralty, they were prevented, and more especially by the Vigilance of Admiral *Vernon*, who was entrusted with the Command in the Channel ; yet they occasioned a great deal of Confusion, and proved in that Respect of some Service to the Rebels ; but in another Sense, they were of Service to the Nation ; since they not only kept alive, but heighten'd that Spirit of Zeal and Loyalty, which had appeared from the breaking out of the Rebellion, and of which all Ranks and Degrees of People gave at this Time such lively Testimonies, as were sufficient to convince even our Enemies, that his Majesty reigned in the Hearts and Affections of his Subjects, as well as over their Persons. Yet in *North Britain* the Flame of Rebellion began again to spread itself, by the Assistance of the *French* ; for Lord *John Drummond* having landed with about five hundred Men at *Aberdeen*, *Peterhead*, and *Montrose*, he was very soon joined by that Body which Lord *Lewis Gordon* had been raising in the North, as well as by other of the disaffected Clans, such as the *Mackenzies*, the *Mackintoshes*, the *Farquharsons*, and the *Fraziers*, to the Number of between two and three thousand Men ; with which Forces he drew down towards *Perth* about the Time the young Pretender was at *Derby*. The Earl of *Loudon*, who was at the Head of a small Body of Men for the the King's Service in the North, spared no Pains or Diligence in exciting the well-affected Clans to join him ; and by the Reinforcements he received from the *Macleods*, the *Grants*, the *Monroes*, the *Sutherlands*, and the *Guns*, he was soon two thousand strong. At *Edinburgh* likewise, and at *Glasgow* they began to raise Men for the Service of the Government with great Chearfulness and Success ; so that two good Regiments were completed, besides several Independent Corps ; as will be seen more at large in the succeeding Period, when we speak of the Measures taken to suppress the Rebellion in *Scotland*.

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III. The Retreat of the Rebels from Derby into North-Britain.

AFTER the Rebels had executed their Purpose of raising Money on the Town of *Derby*, they returned to their Resolution of endeavouring to retire by the same Road they came into *Scotland*; and accordingly marched on the 6th of *December*, 1745, to *Ashburn*, from whence they moved the next Day to *Leek*, destroying in their Passage whatever they judged might be of Use to the King's Forces that were in Pursuit of them, and shewing a warm Spirit of Resentment for the Disappointments they had met with, thereby provok'd the Country People to do them all the Mischief they could. They carried with them a Train of Artillery consisting of fifteen small Pieces of Cannon and one Mortar. On the 8th in the Evening their Van-Guard reached *Manchester*, and the next Morning the young Chevalier and the Main of his Forces came thither, where they were not received as they had been before, but on the contrary, the Towns People, or at least the Mob, gave them some pretty visible Marks of their Dislike, which was punished immediately by an Order, or Precept in the Name of the Chevalier, and signed and sealed by Mr. *Murray* his Secretary, directed to the Constables and Collector of the Land-Tax for the Towns of *Manchester* and *Selford*; requiring them to collect and levy by the next Day at Noon, the Sum of 2,500 Pounds to be paid to the said Mr. *Murray*, with a Promise of Repayment, however, when the Country should be settled under his Government. On the 10th they continued their March by *Pendleton Pole*, towards *Leigh* and *Wiggan*, which last Place they reached on the 11th, and pushed on from thence to *Preston*, the next Day; being extremely apprehensive of finding themselves surrounded in that Neighbourhood. On the 13th in the Morning they quitted *Preston*, and continued their Rout to *Lancaster*; and on the 14th they moved from thence to *Kendal*, which they entered about ten in the Morning, and where they met with a bad Reception, for the Towns-People fired upon their Hussars, killed one, and took two Prisoners. Their Van-Guard continued their March from thence to *Shap* in their Way to *Penrith*; but seeing the Beacons on every Side lighted, and being informed that it was done to raise the Country, and that the People were disposed to fall upon them on every side, they thought proper to return to *Kendal*, which they accordingly did about two in the Morning. On the 15th the Pretender with all his Forces arrived there, and began to march from thence for *Penrith* on the 16th by break of Day; Lord *George Murray* commanding the Rear-Guard as he had done during the whole March. They intended to have reached *Penrith* that Night, but finding it impracticable, they thought

fit to halt at *Shap*, where we shall leave them for the present, that we may the better give the Reader an Account of the Motions of the King's Forces, in order to overtake them.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* having certain Intelligence on the 7th of *December*, that the Highlanders had begun to move Northward, put himself next Morning at the Head of all the Horse and Dragoons, with 1000 Volunteers in order to follow the Rebels from *Merriden*, and stop them till the Foot came up. On the 9th, Sir *John Ligonier* marched with the Brigade of Guards, and the Regiment of *Semple* to *Litchfield*. On the 10th, the Duke arrived at *Macclesfield* with two Regiments of Dragoons, having a Body of 1000 Foot at no great Distance, from whence he sent Orders to *Manchester*, and other Parts of the Country, that nothing might be neglected that cou'd contribute to retard or distress the Enemy. On the 11th, Major *Wheatley* was detached with an advance Party of Dragoons to harraßs the Rear of the Rebels, and to join the light-armed Troops that were expected from the other Army; the Motions of which shall be next accounted for to this Time, after which the Pursuit was entirely under His Royal Highness's Direction.

His Excellency Field-Marshal *Wade* having received certain Intelligence of the Proceedings of the Rebels, and of the Situation of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness, held on the 8th of *December* a great Council of War at *Ferry-Bridge*, to consider of the most effectual Means for cutting off the Highlanders in their Retreat; and in this Council of War it was resolved to march directly by *Wakefield* and *Hallifax* into *Lancashire*, as the most likely Way of intercepting the Rebels. But arriving at *Wakefield* on the 10th, and having Advice that the main Body of the Rebels were at *Manchester*, and their Vanguard moving from thence towards *Preston*, his Excellency finding that it was now impossible to come up with them, judged it unnecessary to fatigue the Forces by hard Marches; and therefore detaching Major Gen. *Oglethorpe* on the 11th with the Cavalry under his Command, he began his March with the rest of his Forces for *Newcastle*. On the 13th, a great Body of the Horse and Dragoons that were, as has been said, under Major Gen. *Oglethorpe* arrived at *Preston*, having marched 100 Miles in three Days over Snow and Ice, which was a noble Testimony of Zeal and Spirit especially in the new-raised Forces. His Royal Highness arrived about one at the same Place, and immediately gave his Orders for continuing the Pursuit of the Rebels with the utmost Diligence. On the 14th, accordingly General *Oglethorpe* advanced towards *Lancaster*, which Place the Duke reached on the 16th; General *Oglethorpe* continuing his Pursuit at the Heels of the Rebels. On the 17th the Major Gen. was at *Shap*, and his

Royal

Royal Highness entered *Kendal*, having now more Hopes of coming up with the Enemy than at any time during the March, and the Dispositions which were made by the Duke for this Purpose, were such as shewed the utmost Penetration and military Capacity.

On *Wednesday* the 18th of *December* in the Evening, part of the Cavalry with his Royal Highness, came up with the Rebels after ten Hours March a little beyond *Lowther-Hall*, which they had quitted on the Approach of the King's Forces, and threw themselves into the Village of *Clifton*, about three Miles from *Penrith*; where they had great Advantages from the Situation of the Place, and from some decay'd broken Walls, which served them instead of Retrenchments. His Royal Highness however, caused the Village to be immediately attacked, by the first Forces that came up, which were the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, and part of the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, who behaved extreamly well upon this Occasion; and in an Hour's Time drove them out of the Place, tho' a very strong and defensible Post. The Loss of the Enemy could not be certainly known, because it was quite dark before the Affair was over. There were 40 of the King's Forces kill'd and wounded, and amongst them four Officers, viz. Col. *Honeywood*, Capt. *East*, Cornet *Owen*, and Cornet *Hamilton*. On the Side of the Rebels, there was one Captain *Hamilton* taken Prisoner, who was much wounded. It was so dark and the Country so covered, that it was impossible to pursue them with any Probability of Success that Night; and the next Morning about 70 of the Rebels were made Prisoners; nothing but the Quickness of their Retreat having saved the rest, and that too with great Difficulty.

While their Rear-Guard was engaged with the King's Forces at *Clifton*, the main Body of the Rebels were at *Penrith*, and so apprehensive of being overtaken, that at ten o'Clock at Night they ordered their Artillery and Baggage to advance towards *Carlisle*; and on the 19th in the Morning they entered that City, excessively fatigued and in much Confusion. The Rebels did not continue long there, but contented themselves with putting a sort of Garrison into the Place composed of between 4 and 500 Men, most of them being those that had joined them in *England*, and which they had formed into a Corps under the Title of the *Manchester Regiment*. The main Body of their Army continued their March towards *Scotland*, passing the River *Eske*, tho' very high, which cost many of them their Lives: and on the 20th and twenty-first, they again entered *North-Britain*, leaving those they had thrown into *Carlisle* to shift for themselves as well as they could, and without any Hopes of Succour. These pretended at first that they would make an obstinate Defence; and having most

of their Artillery with them, they mounted them on the Walls took Possession of the Castle, and carryed into it all the Provisions they could find, leaving the Inhabitants little or none to sustain them; so that they were in the utmost Distress, being able to draw no Relief from the adjacent Country, because the People were sensible that whatever they sent them, would be taken from them by the Rebels. They did not however continue long in this deplorable Condition, being relieved from it by the speedy Arrival of the King's Forces, who soon put an End to the Dispute, and restored the People of *Carlisle* to the King's Protection.

On the 20th of *Decem.* His Royal Highness's Forces advanced to *Hesket*, which is eight Miles from *Carlisle*, where they were joined by St. *George's* Dragoons. On the 21st, about Four in the Morning, the whole Army marched in four Columns towards *Carlisle*, which was already invested, and in the Evening they arrived before that City, and took up their Quarters in the Villages round it. Field Marshal *Wade* having Intelligence of what had passed at *Clifton*, detached a considerable Body of Foot to join the Duke's Army, and gave such other Orders as were requisite for hastening hither the Artillery and Ammunition that were wanting for carrying on the Siege. On the 26th, Part of the Cannon expected from *Whitehaven*, arrived, and the utmost Diligence being used, they began on the 28th to play with six eighteen Pounders upon the Place. In the Night of the 29th they raised a new Battery of three Pieces of Cannon, that began to play in the Morning, upon which the Rebels hung out a white Flag, and offered to capitulate; but his Royal Highness would grant them no other Terms than these, *that they should not be put to the Sword, but reserved for his Majesty's Pleasure*; to which, about Three in the Afternoon on the 30th, one *John Hamilton*, who stiled himself Governour of *Carlisle*, agreed, and Brigadier *Bligh* immediately took Possession of the Town with a Detachment of four Hundred Guards, seven Hundred Foot, and one Hundred and twenty Horse. The Rebel Officers yielded themselves Prisoners immediately, and their Men retired into the Cathedral without Arms, where they had a Guard set over them, till His Royal Highness could otherwise dispose of them. Such was the Issue of this wild Undertaking, and so soon were those who pretended to defend the Place to the last Extremity, reduced to surrender it and themselves Prisoners at Discretion.

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A List of the Rebel Officers, &c. taken at Carlisle.

Englsh.	Scotch.	French.	Artillery.
Colonel	1 Governor	1 Officers	3 Brass 1 Pounders
Captains	5 Surgeon	1 Serjeant	1 with Carriages 6
Lieutenants	5 Captains	6 Private Men	4 Brass Octagon
Ensigns	7 Lieutenants	7	with Carriage 1.
Adjutant	1 Ensigns	3	8 Brass 4 Pounders
Non-Commissioned Officers, private Men, &c.	Non-Commissioned Officers, private Men, &c.	—	with Carriages 3
93	256	112	4 Brass Cohorns
—	—	274	2 Royals
112	274	In all 394	16

While the Rebels were doing the Business of the *French* in the North, vast Preparations were still made on the Coast of *France* and *French Flanders*, for invading this Kingdom; and the Informations which the Government received of their Embarkations, particularly at *Dunkirk*, induced his Majesty to give such Directions as were necessary for appointing proper Alarm-Posts, at which the Troops were to assemble, and such signals as were requisite for assembling them; and at the same time a Proclamation was issued, commanding all Officers, Civil and Military, to cause the Coasts to be carefully watched, and upon the first Approach of the Enemy to direct all Horses, Oxen, Cattle and other Provisions, to be driven and removed 20 Miles from the Place where the Enemy should attempt to land; and such Regiments of regular Troops as were at this Time quartered in and about *London*, were ordered down to the Coasts of *Kent* and *Suffex*. These wise and timely Precautions, joined to the Zeal and Spirit shewn by the Gentlemen, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Maritime Countries, had so good an Effect, together with the Diligence used by the Officers of his Majesty's Navy, that served on Board the Squadron then in the Chanel, that the Designs of the *French* were totally defeated, notwithstanding they frequently changed their Schemes, which served only to fatigue their Troops excessively, and to distress their Subjects to the last Degree, by ruining the little Trade still left in that Kingdom.

As Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and the rest of the Rebel Chiefs in *Scotland* were all this Time labouring with great Diligence, as well as much Violence, to draw together a considerable Force in order to join the Pretender on his Return into that Country; the King's loyal Subjects there shewed the greatest Zeal and Spirit, in exerting their utmost Force in order to oppose them. The City of *Glasgow* particularly distinguished itself upon this Occasion, by levying 15 Companies of 60 Men each at their own Expence, and having compleated them by the

beginning of the Month of *December*, they marched from thence under the Command of the Right Hon. the Earl of *Hume*, for *Sterling*. The City of *Edinburgh* also having received his Majesty's Licence for that Purpose, raised 1000 Men for the King's Service; and the Earl of *Loudon* with the Forces under his Command, marching from *Inverness*, obliged a Body of the Rebels to raise the Blockade of Fort *Augustus*, which they had formed under the Command of the Son of Lord *Lovat*; and at the same time the *Macleod's* and *Monroe's* scoured all the North of the Rebel Parties as far as to within 12 Miles of *Aberdeen*. Such were the Transactions in *South* and in *North-Britain* to the Close of the last Year, when the Rebels having been obliged to fly out of *England*, began again to gather Strength in the West of *Scotland*, and to resume their Design of attacking *Sterling Castle*, though without Effect, as will be shewn in the succeeding Period.

IV. *The Proceedings of the Rebels, from their Return into Scotland, to their Flight into the North.*

THE Rebels having passed the River *Eske*, divided into two Bodies; the lesser, consisting of about two Thousand Men, marched on the twentieth of *December* to *Ecclefechan*, and from thence the next Day to *Moffat*. The larger Body of about four Thousand proceeded to *Annan*, near the Sea-side, and on the twenty first marched to *Dumfries*, where they continued all the next Day, and about eight in the Morning on the twenty-third they moved Northwards. At *Dumfries* they demanded two Thousand Pounds immediately, and tho' this was remonstrated against, as a Thing not only hard, but impracticable, yet it was peremptorily insisted on, and at last, eleven Hundred was accepted in ready Money, and two Gentlemen were taken away as Hostages for the other nine Hundred. On the twenty-third they halted at *Drumlanerig*, and thence continued their March to *Glasgow*, at which City they arrived on the twenty-fifth. In the mean time, the Northern Rebels were moving towards *Perth* under Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, the Master of *Lovat*, and some other of their Chiefs; so that now it appeared plainly their Design was to collect all their Strength upon the *Forth*, in order to besiege *Stirling Castle*. This Body of the Rebels had some Artillery, Ammunition, and Money with them, which had been landed from on board some *Spanish Privateers*, and brought from the West Coast to *Perth*, which they fortified for a Place of Arms; fitting out an armed Sloop there, as they did the *Hazard* which they had taken, and a stout Privateer at *Montrose*.

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We left the main Body of the Rebels at *Glasgow*, and to the Sorrow of the Inhabitants of that City, they continued there several Days. We must naturally imagine the Condition of these People remarkably unhappy, as having their Enemies within the Walls, and many Circumstances attending their Situation, capable of filling them with very uneasy Apprehensions. For in the first Place, this City had been always considered as the Head Quarters of the Whigs in the Reigns of *Charles* and *James II.* and had been thereby exposed to very indifferent Treatment; in the next, it has been always since the Revolution, and more especially since the Union, the best-affected Place in *North-Britain* to our Establishment, and so reputed; lastly, even since the breaking out of the present Rebellion, they had not only shewn the greatest Loyalty to the Government, had not only raised a Regiment for its Service, but had also marched that Regiment to *Edinburgh*, (and thereby left themselves defenceless) for fear the Rebels might force them to disband it. Such was the State of this Place at this critical Juncture, when the young Pretender entered it at the Head of all his Forces, and had thereby the Inhabitants at his Mercy. But how sensible soever they might be of their Danger, they did nothing contrary to their Duty to deliver themselves; on the contrary, they shewed very visible Signs of Sorrow and Sadness, and the Chevalier, though he often appeared in Publick, was scarce attended so much as by a Mob.

It is not at all surprizing, that the Behaviour of the Rebels at *Glasgow* should, all these Provocations considered, be rather worse than in other Places, and so it was. They found themselves in a very rich City, abounding in whatever they wanted, and therefore they considered it as a Magazine, and began to furnish themselves immediately with Broad-cloth, Tartan, Linnen, Shoes and Stockings, to the Amount of ten Thousand Pounds Sterling; so that by this Means the Pretender in a manner new clothed his Army, which proved a great Means of keeping them together, otherwise, in all Probability, the greater Part of them would have dispersed. On the third of *January*, having finished their Business at *Glasgow*, and gleaned up what they could, it was judged high Time to remove, and accordingly they marched that Day to *Kilsyth*. The next they proceeded to *Banockbourne*, and on the fifth, having now the best Part of their Forces together, they summoned the Castle and Town of *Stirling* to surrender. General *Blakeney* answered, that he would defend the Place to the last Extremity, and as he had lived he was determined to die a Man of Honour. The Town, which is indeed of no great Strength, after some Time spent in Treaty, surrendered, and the Rebels entered it upon the eighth, when having again

again summoned the Castle, to as little Purpose as before, they took a final Resolution of besieging it in Form with what Artillery they had, and accordingly prepared to put that Resolution in Execution.

His Majesty having thought fit to appoint Lieutenant General *Hawley* Commander in Chief of his Forces in *North-Britain*, and Major General *Huske* to command under him, the Troops that were to form the Army in the Neighbourhood of *Edinburgh*, marched thither with so much Expedition, and whatever was requisite for their Use, or could contribute to facilitate their Motions, was so readily supplied to them on their Rout, that by the tenth it was judged expedient to dispose Things for advancing towards the Relief of *Stirling* Castle; not that this Fortrefs, which from its Situation is of some Importance, was in any Danger, for in Truth, the Rebels were but bungling Engineers, but because it would have given some Reputation to their Arms, in case they had continued this Siege for any Time without Interruption. Things being thus disposed, the Field Artillery ordered out, and all the necessary Precautions taken, it was resolved to begin the Operations by detaching Part of the Forces under Major General *Huske*, to dislodge the Earl of *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*, where he lay with most of the Cavalry belonging to the Rebel Army. On the thirteenth accordingly, the Forces appointed for this Service began to move towards *Linlithgow*, which they entered in the Evening, at the very Instant the Earl of *Kilmarnock* was marching in on the Side next *Falkirk* with some of his People; but having early Intelligence of the General's Purpose and Nearness, he retired with some Precipitation.

One may very reasonably doubt whether if the Rebels had not been interrupted, they would have been able to have prosecuted their Siege of *Stirling* Castle with any Effect; though it must be owned they spared no Labour in getting thither their Artillery, though harassed all the Time by the *Vulture* Sloop, and by small Craft filled with Soldiers, which did them considerable Damage; neither, when it was brought thither, could they do much, their Batteries being injudiciously erected, and the Highlanders shewing a great Aversion to that kind of Service, for which they are naturally unfit, and the Garrison doing them a great deal of Mischief, tho' they were able to do little or none to the Garrison, and having scarce advanced their Siege at all while they staid before the Place. But whether they might or might not have succeeded, it seems reasonable to enquire what Advantages they proposed to themselves by becoming Masters of this Place; and these (though they were many) might be reduced under these three. First, it would have given them Reputation at Home and Abroad, as *Stirling* Castle is famous, and reputed a Place of greater Im-
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portance than it really is. Secondly, if they could have got this Place, and fortified *Perth* tolerably, they would have secured the Country behind them for the Winter; and Thirdly, it would have afforded the Means of maintaining themselves along the Coasts on both Sides of the Island, which would have facilitated their receiving Supplies from Abroad.

After General *Huske* had taken Post at *Linlithgow*, Lord *Kilmarnock* thought proper to decamp the next Day from *Falkirk*, and to retire to the main Body of the Rebel Army before *Stirling*. On the sixteenth, General *Huske*, with the Forces under his Command, and the Remains of *Gardiner's* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, took Possession of *Falkirk*, and were followed thither soon after by General *Hawley*, and the rest of the Army. All that Day the Rebels were in continual Motion, but so that no sort of Judgment could be formed of their Intention; some reporting they were entrenching themselves in *Torwood*, others, that they seemed inclined to raise the Siege of *Stirling*, and many affirming they meant to advance and meet the King's Troops. At this Distance it is easy to say, Care should have been taken to obtain better Intelligence; but let us remember, that if an Enemy is really irresolute (as was the Case) no certain Intelligence can be obtained. Lieut. General *Hawley*, however, having considered the Situation of Affairs, and the several Accounts he had received, resolved to defer attacking the Rebels 'till the next Day, as well in regard to the Foulness of the Weather, as because he was desirous of obtaining such Intelligence as might enable him to make the most advantageous Dispositions for Acting against them with his Cavalry and Artillery.

Some Dragoons that had been sent to reconnoitre, returned about Noon with Intelligence, that the Rebels were actually in Motion, in order to attack the King's Forces, and by One they were seen in two Columns, about two Miles distance, endeavouring to gain some rising Grounds near the Moor of *Falkirk*. Upon this, the King's Forces got under Arms, and formed as soon as the small Time they had would allow, and immediately marched to gain the Ground which the Rebels were endeavouring to reach on the Left of their Camp. This, though the Ground was above a Mile distant, they perform'd, but were scarce in Possession of it, before the Enemy came down in Order of Battle; out-stretching the King's Forces in such a Manner, that the Left of one Army was opposite the Center of the other. The King's Army being once formed, advanced in good Order, the Dragoons on the Left, and the Foot in two Lines. As soon as they came within a hundred Yards of the Enemy, the Dragoons were ordered to fall on Sword in Hand, and the two Lines

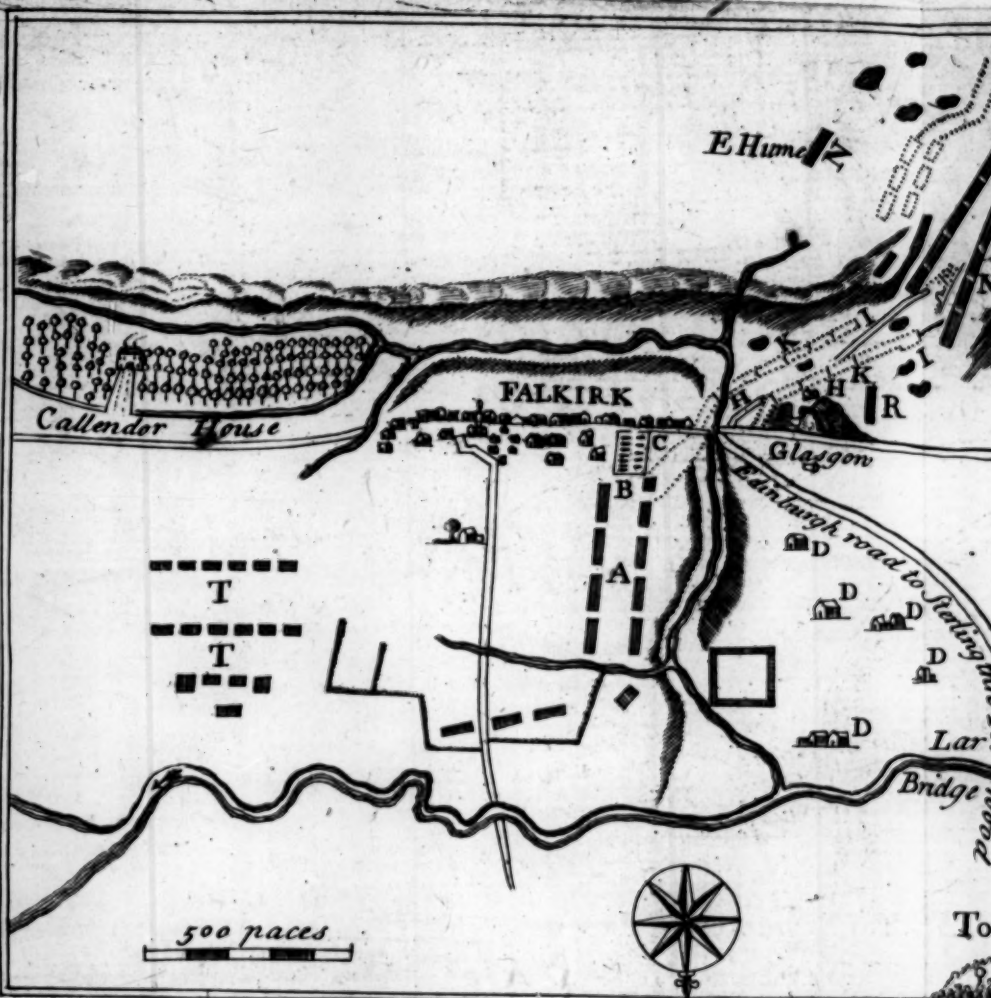
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General *Huske*, by his great Vigilance and Presence of Mind shewn on this Occasion, acquir'd the highest Reputation; and Brigadier *Mordaunt* was allow'd to have done all that could be expected from the most knowing and active Officer; nay, even in the Battalions where the Men did not behave so well as might have been expected, their Officers shew'd themselves to great Advantage, and gave glorious Examples of Intrepidity, tho' they were but ill copied. This made the Loss fall heavier amongst them, in proportion, than has been usual on the like Occasions; and by comparison of private Letters the following List was drawn, and has been look'd upon as pretty exact.

A LIST of the OFFICERS kill'd, wounded, and taken Prisoners at the Battle of FALKIRK, January 17, 1745-6.

<i>Ligonier's Dragoons.</i>	<i>Wolfe's Foot.</i>
Lieut. Col. <i>Whitney.</i>	Captains <i>Dalton,</i>
Cornets <i>Monk,</i>	<i>Garing,</i>
<i>Crow.</i>	<i>Hamilton,</i>
<i>Blakeney's Foot.</i>	<i>Landers,</i>
Captains <i>Todd,</i>	<i>Hale.</i>
<i>Kellet,</i>	Lieut. <i>Kirkson.</i>
<i>Dalrymple,</i>	<i>Howard's Foot.</i>
<i>Edmonson.</i>	Captains <i>Osrepo,</i>
Lieut. <i>Fairfield.</i>	<i>Hacker.</i>
<i>Monroe's Foot.</i>	<i>Cholmondeley's Foot.</i>
Col. Sir <i>Robert Monroe.</i>	Lieut. Col. <i>Powell.</i>
Lieut. Col. <i>Biggar.</i>	<i>Hamilton's Dragoons,</i>
Captains <i>Hall,</i>	Cornet <i>Smith.</i>
<i>Fitzgerald,</i>	
<i>Witherall.</i>	
Mr. <i>Monroe</i> , Sir <i>R's</i> Brother.	

It happened very luckily, that as this Action proved fatal to so many Officers, it proved as fortunate to a great many others; for the Rebels having sent most of the Officers that were taken Prisoners at *Preston Pans* to *Glames, Coupar* and *Lislie*, when they were drawing together their Forces about *Stirling*, the loyal Inhabitants of *Dundee*, and other Places, formed a Design of rescuing them, and conducting them back to *Edinburgh*, which they executed with great Spirit and Diligence, and they arrived at that City on the nineteenth, the very next Day after the Army returned thither from *Linlithgow*. This releasing of these Officers at this Juncture was a very seasonable Service, as it visibly preserved them from being hurried by the Rebels into the North, as would undoubtedly have been the Case, if they had remained Prisoners



A Three Brigades, King's Foot encamped. B Dragoons encamped C Artillery Park. D *Argyllshire* Highlanders cantoned at the advanced Posts. N. B. Price's Foot and Cobham's Dragoons cantoned at *Falkirk*, *Glasgow* Militia cantoned at *Callendar House*. E *Torwood Hill* where the Rebels appeared about Eleven. F Hollow Ground by which the Rebels concealed their March to the Right. G Hill near *Dunipace* where the Rebels appeared about One at a Mile and a Half Distance. H March of the King's Troops by the Road. I Dragoons first formed. K Foot first formed. L Dragoons as they engaged. M Foot as formed when the Dragoons engaged N *Glasgow* Regiment. O Rebels as they moved up the Hill and engaged on the highest Ground. P Rebel Horse where the Pretender's Son was. Q Party of Rebels moving towards our Baggage. R *Argyllshire* Men and Lord *London's* drawn up to oppose that Party. S *Barrel's* and *Ligonier's*.

In this Battle were, Lieut. Gen. *Hawley*, Commander, Major Gen. *Huske*, Brig. Gen. *Mordaunt*, Brig. Gen. *Cholmondeley*, Brig. Gen. *Lord Sempill*.

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PLAN of the BATTLE of FALKIRK



Royal Army 14 Battalions 9 Squadrons	First Line 5614	
	Second Line 6610	
	Third Line 997	
	E. Hume 1000	
	Lieut. Col. Campbell * 1324	

15545 Total

* One Company of Lord J. Murray's Regiment are included with the *Argyllshire*. * Three Companies of Lord Loudon's Highlanders under Lieut. Col. Cambell.

Rebel Army, 17 Battalions, 3 Squadrons.	First Line 3700	
	Second Line 4300	
	Third Line 450	

8450 Total.

T Order of Battle for Feb. 1, 1745-6, had the Rebels stood; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, General and Commander in Chief.

DUKE'S Army 15 Battalions 6 Squadrons	First Line 5958	
	Second Line 5800	
	Third Line 2864	

Lieut. Col. Campbell, &c. 1324

15946 Total

Prisoners but a very few Days longer. It was likewise a full Proof of the steady Loyalty and sincere Attachment to the Government, of those who undertook to rescue them; since they did it at a Time when the Rebels were flushed with their late Advantage, and might be probably supposed capable of taking a very severe Revenge on such as were concerned in it, if discovered, and in their Power; but the Consequence of the Thing will best appear by giving the Reader an Account of the Persons that were thus set at Liberty.

LIST of the OFFICERS retaken from the Rebels by the Militia of the Shire of Angus.

<i>Col. Cochran's Reg. of Marines.</i>	Captains Barlo,
<i>Lieut. Col. Whiteford.</i>	<i>Anderson,</i>
<i>General Guise's Regiment.</i>	<i>Corbett,</i>
<i>Lieut. Patton.</i>	<i>Forrester.</i>
<i>Ensign Wakeman.</i>	<i>Lieut. Swiney.</i>
<i>Col. Lee's Regiment.</i>	<i>Ensigns Cox,</i>
<i>Capt. Lieut. Kennedy,</i>	<i>Goulton.</i>
<i>Ensign Archer.</i>	<i>Lord Loudon's Regiment.</i>
<i>Col. Tho. Murray's Regiment.</i>	<i>Capt. Monroe.</i>
<i>Major Talbot,</i>	<i>Capt. Lieut. Macnabb.</i>
<i>Captain Leslie.</i>	<i>Lieut. Read.</i>
<i>Lieut. Wall,</i>	<i>Ensigns Grant,</i>
<i>Rae.</i>	<i>M'lagen,</i>
<i>Ensigns Sutherland.</i>	<i>M'ray,</i>
<i>Luse,</i>	<i>Campbell.</i>
<i>Berne.</i>	<i>Ligonier's Regiment.</i>
<i>Col. Lascelle's Regiment.</i>	<i>Quarter-Masters West,</i>
<i>Major Savern.</i>	<i>Young.</i>
<i>Captain Collier,</i>	

When the News of this Battle reached *London*, it made it necessary to provide for the immediate Extinction of so dangerous a Flame, by sending down a sufficient Number of Forces, not only to render the Army in *Scotland* more formidable than before, but to increase its Strength to such a Degree, as to free the Nation from any Apprehensions of its Consequences, in case the Enemy should grow more numerous, or the *French* and *Spaniards* persist in their Design of attempting an Invasion for their Support in any Part of His Majesty's Dominions. It was with this View, that a Resolution was taken of embarking the *Hessian* Troops in *British* Pay, then in the Neighbourhood of *Antwerp*, for *Scotland*; and it was also thought convenient, that to restore the Spirit

rit of the Soldiers, to extinguish all Animosities, and encourage the Well-affected in *North-Britain*, His Royal Highness the Duke should immediately go down thither. It is true, the embarking the *Hessians* at that Juncture, was in some Respects inconvenient, as the *French* had just discovered their Design of attacking *Brussels*; but the Necessity of restoring our internal Tranquillity, was confess'd, both at Home and Abroad, of such high Importance to the Common Cause, as well as of so great Consequence to ourselves, that this Step was generally approved, as the Consequences which have attended it shew that it was undertaken upon right Motives. I might here mention some other Methods that were made use of to frustrate the Designs of our Enemies, but as it is necessary for me to keep within due Bounds, I shall wave them for the present, in order to return again into *North-Britain*, and resume the Progress of our Army, after the necessary Preparations were made for taking the Field again, and marching a second Time to the Relief of the gallant General *Blakeney*, who still defended *Stirling* Castle with such Constancy and Courage as had made the *Scots* Rebels so sick of this Siege, that their Commanders found it necessary to entrust their Works entirely to the *Irish* and *French*, who by this Means were excessively weakened and fatigued.

The Troops seem'd to be extremely mortified at this Miscarriage, and shew'd an earnest Desire to repair it by marching again to attack the Rebels, for which the necessary Preparations were instantly made, and the Army, in a very few Days, was in every respect in a better Condition, and better provided than before. On the thirtieth in the Morning, to the great Surprize and Joy of the Army, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Edinburgh*, after a Journey amazingly expeditious considering the Rigour of the Season. He was receiv'd with all the Testimonies of Loyalty and Affection that could possibly be expressed, the Army looking upon his Presence as a sure Omen of Victory, and all Ranks and Degrees of People being delighted at beholding a Prince with whose Reputation they were so well acquainted, and from whom they had just Reason to expect being restored to the peaceable Possession of those Blessings which, under the mild Government of the King his Father, they had, till the breaking out of this Rebellion constantly enjoy'd. The Sight of the Duke banish'd all Remembrance of the late untoward Accident, and the Troops shew'd uncommon Ardour to be led, bad as the Weather was, into the Field again.

His Royal Highness review'd the Forces the very next Day, and marched them in two Columns, consisting of fourteen Battalions, the *Argyleshire* Men, together with *Cobham's* and *Mark Ker's*

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Dragoons, in pursuit of the Rebels. He quarter'd that Night at *Linlithgow* with eight Battalions, Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with six Battalions more, was at *Burrowstonefs*, the Dragoons lay in the adjacent Villages, and Colonel *Campbell*, with the *Argyleshire* Men, took post in the Front of the Army towards the *Avon*. There was, at that time, a considerable Body of the Rebels at *Falkirk*, who immediately retired towards *Torwood*, where it was given out they were to be join'd by the rest of their Forces from *Stirling*, though it was afterwards known there never was any such Intention. The next Morning his Royal Highness made the necessary Dispositions for prosecuting his March, at which time all the Officers and Soldiers expressed the greatest Eagerness and Alacrity imaginable. The March was hardly begun before Advice was brought that the Rebels, instead of preparing for an Engagement, were actually repassing the *Forth* with all Diligence; and what gave credit to this, was their advanc'd Guards retiring every where with the utmost Precipitation. This News was soon after put out of dispute by the Noise they heard of two great Reports like the blowing up of Magazines, upon which Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detach'd with the *Argyleshire* Men and the Dragoons to harrafs the Rebels in their Retreat. The Brigadier, with the Troops under his Command, arrived at *Stirling* late that Evening, where they found the Rebels had abandoned their Camp, with all their Artillery, and had blown up a great Magazine they had of Powder and Ball in the Church of *St. Ninian*; and that with so little Care or Discretion that several of the Country People were buried in the Ruins. They likewise left behind them all the wounded Men they had made Prisoners in the late Action, and about twenty of their own sick Men; but it was so late when the King's Forces arriv'd, that it was judg'd needless to continue the Pursuit.

On the second of *February*, about one in the Afternoon, his Royal Highness enter'd *Stirling*, and receiv'd the Compliments of General *Blakeney*, and the Officers of his Garrison on that memorable Occasion; and at the same time, his Royal Highness was pleased to testify his entire Satisfaction with respect to the gallant Defence the General had made, by which a Place of so much Importance had been preserved, and the Designs of the Enemy defeated. In the mean time, the Rebels were occupied in making all the Dispatch in their Power, that they might be entirely out of reach before *Stirling* Bridge could be repaired for the Passage of the Army. Part of them took the Road by *Taybridge*, towards the Hills, the rest consisting of Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Men, the Remains of the *French*, those commanded by Lord *Ogilvie*, and the few Horse they had, got into *Perth* the very Night that Brigadier *Mordaunt* arrived at *Stirling*; and tho' they

they had taken a great deal of Pains in throwing up several Works for the Security of that Place, yet they began to abandon it, and to continue their March northwards the next Morning: Lord *John Drummond*, with the Remains of the *Scotch* and *Irish* that came from *France*, made the best of their Way towards *Montrose*, and on the third of *February* the Town of *Perth* was totally evacuated. They left behind them there thirteen Pieces of Iron Cannon, eight and twelve Pounders, nail'd up, and threw a vast Quantity of Ammunition into the River, together with fourteen Swivel Guns that had been taken out of the *Hazard Sloop*; and set at liberty the Sailors that had been confined there from the time that Vessel was taken, but they thought fit to carry Captain *Hill*, who commanded her, along with them, and some few other Prisoners of the better Sort.

It is evident that this Retreat of theirs was made with the utmost Hurry and Precipitation, and yet it was barely made in Time; for on the fourth, by six in the Morning, the Bridge of *Stirling* was repaired, so that the Army pass'd over it, and the advanced Guard, consisting of the *Argyleshire* Highlanders and the Dragoons, marched that Night as far as *Grief*, but the Foot were canton'd in and about *Dumblain*, where the Duke took up his Quarters that Evening, and the next Day the advanced Guards took Possession of *Perth*, which brings us to the End of the Operations that fall within the Compass of this Period; which shall be closed with observing, that scarce any History can shew a more illustrious Instance of the Effects of a General's Reputation than this before us, since in the Space of a single Week, his Royal Highness quitted the Court of the King his Father, put himself at the Head of the Forces in *Scotland*, and saw the Enemy flying with Precipitation before him. To endeavour to heighten this Event by any Strains of Compliment or Panegyric would be to obscure it, the bare Recital of the Matter of Fact is the noblest Eulogium; and the only Thing that can be added is this, that as surprizing and incredible as it may seem to Posterity, it must be at present allowed a Truth notorious to the whole *British* Nation.

V. *The History of the REBELLION, continued to its happy Extinction, by the glorious Victory at Culloden.*

THE Rebels were very sensible how much the News of this Retreat of theirs, which had so much Resemblance to a Flight, would alarm their Friends both at Home and Abroad; and therefore they disperfed several Papers to assign such Reasons for it as they judg'd might give it a fair Appearance, alledging that their Men were so loaded with Booty, that they were constrained

strained to let them carry it Home; that after so fatiguing a Campaign some Recess was necessary; and that when they had refreshed and recruited their Forces, they would not fail to make a fresh Irruption into the *Lowlands* in the Spring. But whatever Reasons they might pretend, the true Motives of their Conduct were these: They judged, that by drawing the War into the *Highlands*, they should make it extremely burthensome, and uneasy to the King's Forces, obtain frequent Opportunities of harrassing and surprising them, and have a fair Chance for rendering them weary of following them through Countries, where they thought it impossible for them to have Magazines, and other Requisites for an Army of their Force. In the next Place they persuaded themselves, that the removing the War into the *Highlands*, and the Report they spread of the Severities that would be inflicted by the King's Troops, must keep their Men together, which they now found a very difficult Task; and would also contribute to increase their Strength. They had besides these another Reason, which was, the giving a fair Opportunity to their Friends the *French*, of attempting an Invasion in the South; which they flattered themselves would afford such a Diversion as would free them from all their Difficulties. And to all this might be added, that they had formed a Project of making themselves Masters of the Chain or Line of Fortifications, that run along the North of *Scotland* from Fort *William* to *Inverness*; and thereby secure the Country behind them, and at the same Time afford Means for the *French* and *Spaniards* to send them Reinforcements and Supplies, of which they had hitherto had large Promises, though but slight and ineffectual Performances.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who penetrated all their Views, took the most proper Methods that could be contrived for the defeating them. He gave Orders for the Army to march by different Roads (but in such Bodies as prevented all Danger of Surprise) to *Aberdeen*, where he proposed to fix his head Quarters, to raise Magazines, and to receive such Succours and Supplies as from Time to Time might be requisite by Sea from the South. As the *Hessian* Troops were now in *Scotland*, his Royal Highness took Care to dispose of them and some other Bodies of *English* Troops at *Perth*, *Dunkeld*, the Castle of *Blair*, Castle of *Menzies* and other Places, by which he effectually secured the Passage into the *Lowlands*, and put it out of the Power of the Rebels to return that Way into the South. General *Campbell*, with the *Argyleshire* Men, undertook the Security of Fort *William*, a Place at that Time of infinite Importance, as it secured another Passage through the West of *Scotland*, by which the Rebels might again have made their Way into *England*. These Pre-

cautions taken, his Royal Highness set out in Person for *Aberdeen*, where he arrived on the twenty-eighth of *February*. The necessary Dispositions having been made for continuing the Operations of the War, it was judged expedient to make some Examples of such as had misbehaved, for the better Support of Discipline, at a Time when it was so necessary for the Security and Reputation of the Army; a Court-Martial was accordingly held at *Montrose*, by which an Officer in the Artillery, who had deserted the Train in the Action at *Falkirk*, was condemn'd to have his Sword broke over his Head by the Provost, his Sash thrown on the Ground, and himself turned out of the Army; which was executed accordingly at the Head of the Artillery. A Lieutenant of *Fleming's* Regiment was broke for disobeying Orders, forfeiting his Word, and prevaricating before the Court-Martial, in relation to plundering the House of Mr. *Oliphant of Gask*, at that Time with the Rebels: so little Colour there was for the Reports spread that Plundering was connived at, if not allowed; tho' nothing could be more incompatible with the Discipline of a regular Army, as well as the Constitution of the Country that Army was employed to defend.

The Rebels, in Prosecution of their Designs, made it their first Care to become Masters of *Inverness*, a Town of pretty considerable Trade on the East Side of the *Highlands*, with a good Port, and a small Fortrefs, sometimes called the Castle of *Inverness*, but more properly *Fort George*, to defend it. The Earl of *Loudon* was then there with a Body of about 1500 Men, most of them hastily raised for the Service of the Government, with whom, upon the Approach of the Rebels to within a very small Distance of the Place, he marched out in order to act offensively; but finding that impracticable, and that the Enemy were much stronger than he expected, he judged it proper to retreat, which he did on the 20th of *February*, without the Loss of a Man, leaving two independent Companies under the Command of Major *Grant*, in *Fort George*, with Orders to defend it to the last Extremity. But it seems these Orders were but indifferently obeyed; for the Place was soon after surrendered to the Rebels, upon which the Chevalier remov'd his Quarters thither, having with him about 4000 Men. This Success, and the News of surprising some Parties of well-affected *Highlanders* not far from the Castle of *Blair*, raised their Spirits a little, notwithstanding the Badness of their Quarters, want of Pay, Scarcity of Provisions, and other Inconveniencies. As a Proof of this we may consider their Resolution to prosecute their original Design of reducing the Chain; and accordingly they next attacked *Fort Augustus*, a very small Place, and only important by its Situation between *Inverness* and *Fort William*, in which there was a very small Garrison, of no
more

more than three Companies of *Guise's* Regiment, under the Command of Major *Wentworth*; so that it was speedily reduced, and as speedily demolished, which was the same Fate that *Fort George* had met with: a clear Demonstration that they did not think it necessary to have any Garrison in that Part of the Country. But as they were still incommoded by the Neighbourhood of the Earl of *Loudon*, who lay at their Back with only the Frith of *Murray* between them; the Duke of *Perth*, the Earl of *Cromarty*, and some of the rest of their Chief Commanders resolved to attempt the surprizing that Earl by the Help of Boats, which they drew together on their Side of the Water; and taking the Advantage of a Fog, executed their Scheme so effectually, that falling upon the King's Forces under the Earl's Command unexpectedly, they cut off some, made a few Officers Prisoners, and obliged Lord *Loudon* to retire with the rest out of *Sutherland*. But tho' these little Advantages served to make a Noise, and to keep up the Spirits of their Party, yet they did them little real Service; and their Money beginning to run short, and Supplies both at Home and Abroad failing their Expectations, caused great Divisions and Heart-burnings amongst them.

It is now Time for us to shew what his Royal Highness the Duke was doing at *Aberdeen*; where, though the Rigour of the Season, the Badness of the Roads, and the Difficulty of supporting so great a Number of Men as he had under his Command, were sufficient to exercise the Abilities of the most experienced Commander; yet he disposed of the Troops in such a Manner, as that he provided effectually for their Safety and Subsistence, and at the same Time took Care to distress the Rebels as much as it was possible; for the very Day after he joined the Army, he detached the Earl of *Ancrum* with one hundred Dragoons, and Major *Morris* with 300 Foot to the Castle of *Gorgarf*, at the Head of the River *Don*, forty Miles from *Aberdeen*, and in the Heart of the Country then in Possession of the Rebels, wherein his Royal Highness had Information of their having a considerable Magazine of Arms and Ammunition, which his Lordship had Orders to seize or to destroy; which Commission he executed very effectually; for the Rebels retiring upon his Approach, he became Master of the Place and all that was in it; but for want of Horses to carry them off, was obliged to destroy most of the Arms, and thirty Barrels of Powder. On the 16th of *March* having Intelligence that *Roy Steuart* with about 1000 Foot and 60 Hussars were at *Strathbogie*, his Royal Highness ordered Lieutenant General *Bland* to drive them from thence, and at the same Time ordered Brigadier General *Mordaunt* with four Battalions and as many Pieces of Cannon to march and support the Major-General, if there should be Occasion. On the 17th

the Major-General advanced to *Strathbogie*, and was almost within Sight of the Place before the Rebels had any Notice of his Approach, which alarmed them to such a Degree, that they quitted their Post and retired with great Precipitation towards *Keith*; and tho' the Evening was wet and hazy, yet the Volunteers under the Marquis of *Granby*, Colonel *Conway*, and Captain *Halden*, continued the Pursuit till it was almost dark. But this Success was attended with some little Check: For General *Bland* having detached a Captain of *Highlanders* with 70 of his Men, and 30 of *Kingston's* Horse, with Orders to clear that Place and then rejoin the Army, they, contrary to his Directions, ventured to quarter there that Night, which gave the Rebels an Opportunity of surprizing them; for returning from *Fochabers*, whither they had retired, they surrounded the Village of *Keith* in the Night, entered it at both Ends, attacked the *Campbells* who were quartered in the Church-yard, and after an obstinate Resistance cut most of them to Pieces; but the Cornet who commanded *Kingston's* Horse, retired with some of those under his Command; which Accident made the Troops more careful, so that nothing of that Kind happened for the future. Indeed the Disposition his Royal Highness immediately made, put all Attempts of that Sort out of the Enemies Power, the Royal Army being divided into 3 Cantonments, in the following Manner, viz. The whole first Line, consisting of six Battalions, the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, and *Cobham's* Dragoons, lay at *Strathbogie*, within 12 Miles of the *Spey*, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, and Major-General *Bland*. The Reserve, consisting of three Battalions and 4 Pieces of Cannon, under the Command of Brigadier General *Mordaunt*, were at *Old-Meldrum*, half Way between *Strathbogie* and *Aberdeen*; and the whole second Line, consisting of the six remaining Battalions, and Lord *Mark Ker's* Regiment of Dragoons, remained at *Aberdeen*.

The Rebels being very well apprised of the great Importance of *Fort William*, (the taking of which would have made them Masters of the whole Extent of Country from East to West, and from Sea to Sea, and would besides have open'd them a Passage, as has been before observed, into *Argyleshire* and the West of *Scotland*, resolved to leave nothing unattempted that might contribute to the Reduction of this Fortress; and therefore ordered Brigadier *Stapleton* with a large Body of their best Men, most of their Engineers, and as good a Train as they could furnish, that Way in the Beginning of *March*; and on the 2d or 3d of that Month about one thousand Men arrived at *Glenavis*, which is within two Miles of *Fort William*, and about this Time they took a Boat belonging to the *Baltimore* Sloop, which was employed in the Service of the Garrison. But Captain *Askeu* of the

the *Serpent* Sloop, detaching his own Boat, with another belonging to the *Baltimore*, and a third, belonging to the Garrison of Fort *William*, with about seventy Men in them, forced the Rebels from the *Narrows of Carron*, where they were posted, and made themselves Masters of all their Boats. This was on the 4th of *March*, and was a very effectual and well-tim'd Service: But notwithstanding this Check, the Rebels persisted in their Design of attacking this Fortrefs, and with very great Labour and Difficulty brought up their Artillery, and made the necessary Dispositions for that Purpose. As the Siege of Fort *William* was the only regular Operation of that Kind that happened during the Continuance of the Rebellion, it may not be amiss to give the Reader a regular Journal of it, as drawn up at the Time by an Officer of the Garrison; which will shew how little the Rebels were able to do against Places of any Strength, when defended by Officers of Experience, Fidelity, and Courage.

Journal of the Siege of Fort William.

March the fourteenth, we began to heighten the Parapets of our Walls, on the Side where we apprehended the Rebels would attack us. This Work continued the whole Week through, till the two Faces of the Bastions were raised seven Foot high. On the fifteenth a Detachment of the Garrison, with some Men belonging to his Majesty's Sloops of War, went in armed Boats, to endeavour to destroy *Kilmady Barns*, commonly called the *Corpoch*; the Rebels thereupon flocked down in great Numbers; we fired some Swivels from our Boats, several small Shot were exchanged, we had a Sailor killed, and three Men wounded; the Tide falling, this Scheme miscarried. On the eighteenth the *Baltimore*, Captain *Richard How*, went up towards *Kilmady Barns*, in order to protect the Landing our Men; he fired several Shot and threw some Cohorn Shells, and set one Hovel on Fire, but could not attempt Landing, for the Rebels were intrenched by a hollow Road, or Rill, and in great Numbers. The *Baltimore's* Guns being only four Pounders, had no Effect on the Stone Walls of these Barns, which the Rebels had loop-holed. We brought our People back without any Damage.

On the nineteenth we heard that the Man whom we fired at last *Sunday*, was an Engineer in Chief of the Rebels, and was dangerously wounded; we also heard that we kill'd four Rebels at *Corpoch*. Yesterday three Centinels and a Drummer of *Guisse's* Regiment made their Escape from the Rebels to us; they were taken at Fort *Augustus*.

The twentieth, several Parties covering our Turff-Diggers, had Skirmishes with the Rebels on the Neighbouring Hills; and as both Sides skulked behind Crags and Rocks, we received no Damage, and believe we did as little. That Evening about eleven o'Clock the Rebels opened the Siege by discharging seventeen Royals or small Bombs, of five Inches and a half Diameter, weighing about sixteen and eighteen Pounds each, and loaded with fourteen Ounces of Powder, from a Battery erected on a small Hill, called the *Sugar-Loaf*, about eight hundred Yards off, which because of the Distance, did no Execution, the greatest part of them falling short; and there were returned from the Garrison against the Rebels, eight Bombs of eighteen Inches Diameter, six Cohorns, one Twelve-Pounder, five Six-Pounders, and two Swivels.

On *Friday* the twenty-first, the Rebels finding their Batteries too far off, erected a new one at the Foot of the Cow-Hill, about four hundred Yards off, from which between twelve and four in the Morning they discharged eighty-four of their Royals, which did little Damage, save penetrating thro' the Roofs of several Houses, beating down two Floors, and slightly wounding two Men of *Olliv's* Company, and a young Man belonging to the Garrison; and there were returned against them twenty Bombs, nine Cohorns, three Six-Pounders, and two Swivels.

On the twenty-second, the Rebels opened their Battery of Cannon from *Sugar-Loaf Hill*, consisting only of three Guns of Six and Four-Pounders; but discharged only seven Times, and that without doing any Damage. About twelve o'Clock on this Day, they sent a *French* Drum towards the Fort, who upon his Approach beat a Parley; and being ordered to come near the Walls, Captain *Scot*, our Commander, asked him what he came about? To which he answer'd, that General *Stapleton*, who commanded the Siege, by Directions from the Pretender's Son, had sent him with a Letter to the commanding Officer of the Garrison, requiring him to surrender. Captain *Scot* answered, that he would receive no Letters from Rebels, and that he was determined to defend the Fort to the last Extremity. The Drummer being returned to the Rebels with this Answer, a close Bombarding ensued on both Sides, for some Hours; at last we silenced them by beating down the Battery. About ten that Night the Rebels opened a second Bomb-Battery, near the Bottom of the said *Cow-Hill*, about three hundred Yards off; from which, and their Battery upon the *Sugar-Loaf Hill*, they discharged before three in the Morning, one hundred and ninety-four of their Royals, and six Cannon against us, but without doing any farther Damage than penetrating through some Roofs. We did not return them one Shell, but kept all our Men within Doors except

except the Piquet, to stand by the Fire-Engine; the Governour, and most of the Officers being upon the Ramparts.

On the twenty-third, as soon as Day-light appeared, we fired twenty-three Bombs, two Cohorns, two Twelve-Pounders, seven Six-Pounders, and six Swivels at the Rebels Batteries; some of which must have torn up their Platforms. They in Return fired several Cannon upon us, but did no Harm, save shooting off the Leg of *Donald M'Indeor*, of *Balinbay's* Company. About three this Afternoon some Vessels appeared with Supplies for us, and as soon as they had dropped Anchor, the Garrison all at once discharged eight Twelve-pounders, two Six-pounders, two Bombs, and several Cohorns against their Batteries, which were all so well levelled, that not only a great part of their Battery was beat down, but they visibly occasioned a great deal of Confusion amongst them. The Men from the Ships saw several amongst the Rebels fall. We understood they had given out that they would burn this Place in four Hours after their last Battery was erected. All this Evening the Rebels were employed in erecting another Work or Battery, under Cover of their Cannon; but about three hundred Yards off at the Foot of the Cow-Hill, which was espied from the Top-mast of some of the Ships.

On the twenty-fourth, we fired but little, and the Rebels little also; we employed the greatest part of this Day in getting our Provision on Shore.

On the twenty-fifth, at Day-break, we sent out a Party to a Place about six Miles off to bring in some Cattle; the Rebels fired a good deal this Morning, and we plied them a little with our Mortars and Guns. About three in the Afternoon our Party returned, with nineteen good Bullocks and Cows. This Evening we sent off another Party of forty Men, for another Prize of Bullocks, to pass the Narrows of *Carron*, and to get off all they could from the Rebels Estates.

On the twenty-sixth, we fired slowly at their Batteries on the Hills; and as they only fired from two Guns, we concluded that we had dismounted the third. This Afternoon our Boats returned with Cattle and Sheep from the Country near *Airdshields*; they also brought in four Prisoners, one of which was wounded; the Party burned two Rebel Villages, and *Appin's* Estate. This Night Captain *Scot* went out and dammed up some Drains near our Walls, in Hopes of Rainy Weather, to make a small Inundation, and with some Pioneers raised the Glacis or rather Parapet, to seven Feet. For want of Pallisadoes we could not make a right Cover'd-way, but still this will prevent the Rebels seeing the Foot of our Walls.

On the twenty-seventh, at Day-break, the Rebels opened their new Battery of four Embrazures, but only with three Guns Six-Pounders, with which they fired very briskly. We plied them with our Mortars and Guns, and silenced one Gun before eight in the Morning. About nine we set their Battery Magazine on Fire, which blew up; their Fire was mostly laid at our Buildings, which they could not reach very low. We had this Day two Men a little bruised, and the Governor's Horse wounded in the Stable. Thus in eight Days Siege and pretty smart Firing with Cannon, and three hundred six Inch Shells thrown at us, we have lost but one Man killed, seven wounded, and two bruised.

On the thirty-first, Captain *Scot* ordered twelve Men from each Company to march out to the *Craigs*, about a hundred Yards from the Garrison, where the Rebels had a Battery, which after some Dispute and the Loss of one Man only, *viz.* Serjeant *Duncan Steuart* of the *Argyleshire* Troops, they rushed in upon, and made themselves Masters of. They brought in three Brass Field Pieces Four-Pounders, and two Cohorns, from which the Rebels threw their Shells; and brought off another Brass Cannon, a Six-Pounder, which being too heavy to drag in, they spiked and left under the Walls, whence they afterwards dismounted it by Cannon-Shot. The other large Cannon and Mortars on that Battery, they likewise spiked, and left there; and brought in two Prisoners. The Rebels still continued with five Cannon they had mounted, to give us all the Uneasiness in their Power, and destroyed the Roofs of most of the Houses; but we did not mind that, the Men being safe.

On the third of *April*, the Rebels on a sudden raised their Siege, deserted their Batteries, and with great Precipitation marched for *Inverness*; upon which Captain *Scot* detached a Party of the Garrison, which secured eight Pieces of Cannon and seven Mortars, the Enemy had left behind them. The Defeat of this Enterprize seemed to be the Prelude to the many Disasters that followed upon the Heels one of another, till their Affairs became wholly desperate, and the Force of the Rebels was entirely crushed by the decisive Action of *Culloden*.

The Reason of this sudden and hasty Retreat of the Rebels from before this Fortrefs, was the Necessity the young Pretender was under of drawing together all his Forces in the Neighbourhood of *Inverness*, upon the Approach of the King's Army. But before we come to treat of the Measures taken by them after this Junction, it is requisite that we should give some Account of another Misfortune which befel them, which was no less fatal in its Consequences, than the Disappointment of their Design against Fort *William*. We have already observed that they were in great

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Distress for Money, and other Necessaries, and waited impatiently for a Supply from *France*; which they hoped, notwithstanding the Misfortune of so many small Vessels that had been sent them, would soon arrive on board the *Hazard* Sloop, to which they had given the Name of the *Prince Charles* Snow, and which they had Intelligence was at Sea, with a considerable Quantity of Gold on board, and a good Number of experienced Officers and Engineers, who were very much wanted.

On the twenty-fifth of *March*, this long-looked-for Vessel arrived in *Tongue Bay*, into which she was followed by his Majesty's Ship the *Sheerness*, commanded by Captain *O'Brien*, who immediately attacked her. In the Engagement the *Hazard* Sloop had a great many Men killed, and many more wounded; so that not being able to maintain the Fight, she ran ashore on the Shallows where the *Sheerness* could not follow her; and there she landed her Men and Money. The Place on which she ran on Shore (after being chased fifty-six Leagues) was in the Lord *Rea*'s Country; and it happened, there was then at his Lordship's House, his Son Captain *Mackay*, Sir *Henry Monro*, Lord *Charles Gordon*, Captain *Macleod*, and about eighty Men of Lord *Loudon*'s Regiment, that had retired thither when the Rebels attacked them by Boats, as has been before related. These Gentlemen having animated the Soldiers to attack, notwithstanding the Superiority of Numbers, those who landed from the *Prince Charles* Snow, obtained after a short Dispute, a compleat Victory, only three or four being killed on the Side of the Rebels, and with little or no Loss on their Side. Besides five Chests of Money and a considerable Quantity of Arms, they took a hundred and fifty-six Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors Prisoners, with whom they embarked on Board the *Sheerness* Man of War, and sail'd directly for *Aberdeen*, together with another Prize Captain *O'Brien* had taken in the *Orkneys*. The Money besides one Chest that was missing, and what had been taken out of another that was broke, amounted to twelve Thousand and five Hundred Guineas; and amongst the Prisoners there were forty experienced Officers, who had been long either in the *French* or the *Spanish* Service.

At the same Time that the Rebels employed so considerable a Part of their Forces in attacking Fort *William*, they sent another Body under the Command of Lord *George Murray*, to make a like Attempt upon the Castle of *Blair*, the principal Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Athol*, but a Place of no great Force, and in which there was only a small Garrison under the Command of Sir *Andrew Agnew*; which Siege, or rather Blockade, they raised with the same Hurry and Precipitation on the Approach of the Earl of *Crawford*, as they did that of Fort *William*, upon the

very

very same Day, and from the same Motives. So that we have run through all their Operations in as clear and as succinct a Manner as possible, and have shewn how all their several Bodies were drawn off in order to join the young Chevalier, and to enable him to make a Stand at *Inverness*. We shall now therefore return to the King's Forces, under the Command of his Royal Highness the Duke, which we left properly disposed to march as soon as the Season and Roads would permit, to put an End to this unnatural Rebellion by one general and decisive Action.

The Troops, notwithstanding the Severity of the Winter, and the Fatigues they had endured by making a double Campaign, were in the Beginning of *April* so well refreshed and in such excellent Order, that they were every way fit for Service; and so far from apprehending any thing from the Impetuosity of the Highlanders, or the Advantage they had in lying behind a very deep and rapid River, that they shewed the greatest Eagerness to enter upon Action; which tho' his Highness encouraged, and took every Measure possible for keeping up this Ardour in his Army, yet he acted with great Deliberation, and did not move till the Weather was settled, and there was no Danger that the Cavalry should suffer for Want of Forage. At length they moved on the Eighth from *Aberdeen*, and encamped on the Eleventh at *Cullen*, where my Lord *Albemarle* joined them; and the whole Army was assembled, and next Day marched to the *Spey*, and passed it with no other Loss than of one Dragoon and four Women, who were all drowned thro' Hurry and Indiscretion. Major General *Husk* was detached in the Morning with fifteen Companies of Grenadiers, the Highlanders and all the Cavalry, and two Pieces of Cannon, and his Royal Highness went with them himself. On their first Appearance the Rebels retired from the Side of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the Duke of *Kings* Horse immediately forded over, sustained by the Grenadiers and Highlanders, but the Rebels were all got out of their Reach before they could pass. The Foot waded over as fast as they arrived, and tho' the Water came up to their Middles they went on with great Chearfulness. The Rebels appeared to be between two and three Thousand, but they did not make an Opposition either while the King's Troops were passing, or when Part of them had passed and were on the other Side the *Spey*; for which Conduct of their's it seems very difficult to assign any Reason unless it were that their Officers being sensible that the Artillery of the King's Troops would secure their Passage, they were unwilling to run the Risk of dispiriting their Men by an unsuccessful Attempt of that Kind; and therefore chose not to dispute the Passage of the *Spey*, but to deceive their Men into an Opinion

that they should be well enough able to deal with them when they had passed.

The King's Army marched on to *Elgin* and *Forres*, and from thence to *Nairn*, where they halted on the Fifteenth, and where the Rebels thought to have surprized them; but the Vigilance and strict Discipline his Royal Highness maintained, absolutely disappointed them; notwithstanding which they set Fire to and destroyed Fort *Augustus*, called in all their Parties, and prepared for a general Engagement, which followed the next Day. We have had several Accounts of this great and decisive Action; but the clearest and most distinct, as well as the most authentick, is that dispatched by his Royal Highness dated from *Inverness*, April the 18th, and to which therefore we think it best to adhere.

WE gave our Men a Day's Halt at *Nairn*, and on the 16th marched between four and five, in four Columns. The three Lines of Foot (reckoning the Reserve for one) were broken into three from the Right, which made three Columns equal, and each of five Battalions. The Artillery and Baggage followed the first Column on the Right, and the Cavalry made the fourth Column on the Left.

After we had marched about eight Miles, our advanced Guards, composed of about forty of *Kingston's* and the Highlanders, led on by the Quartermaster-General, perceived the Rebels at some Distance making a Motion towards us on the Left; upon which we immediately formed; but finding the Rebels still were a good Way from us, and that the whole Body did not come forward, we put ourselves again upon our March in our former Posture, and continued it to within a Mile of them, where we again formed in the same Order as before. After reconnoitring their Situation, found them posted behind some old Walls and Huts in a Line with *Culloden-House*. As we thought our Right intirely secure, General *Hawley* and General *Bland* went to the Left with the two Regiments of Dragoons, to endeavour to fall upon the right Flank of the Rebels, and *Kingston's* Horse were ordered to the Reserve. The ten Pieces of Cannon were disposed, two in each of the Intervals of the first Line, and all our Highlanders (except about one Hundred and forty, which were upon the Left with General *Hawley*, and who behaved extreamly well) were left to guard the Baggage.

When we advanced within five hundred Yards of the Rebels, we found the Morass upon our Right was ended, which left our right Flank quite uncovered to them. His Royal Highness thereupon immediately ordered *Kingston's* Horse from the Reserve, and a little Squadron of about sixty of *Cobham's* which had been patrolling,

patrolling, to cover our Flank, and *Pultney's* Regiment was ordered from the Reserve to the Right of the *Royals*.

We spent about half an Hour after that, trying which should gain the Flank of the other; and his Royal Highness having sent Lord *Bury* forward within one hundred Yards of the Rebels, to reconnoitre somewhat that appeared like a Battery to us, they thereupon began firing their Cannon, which was extremely ill served and ill pointed. Ours immediately answered them, which began their Confusion. They then came running on in their wild Manner. And upon the Right, where his Royal Highness had placed himself, imagining the greatest Push would be there, they came down three several Times within a hundred Yards of our Men, firing their Pistols and brandishing their Swords. But the *Royals* and *Pultney's* hardly took their Firelocks from their Shoulders; so that after those faint Attempts they made off, and the little Squadron on our Right were sent to pursue them. General *Hawley* had by the Help of our Highlanders beat down two little Stone Walls, and came in upon the right Flank of their Line.

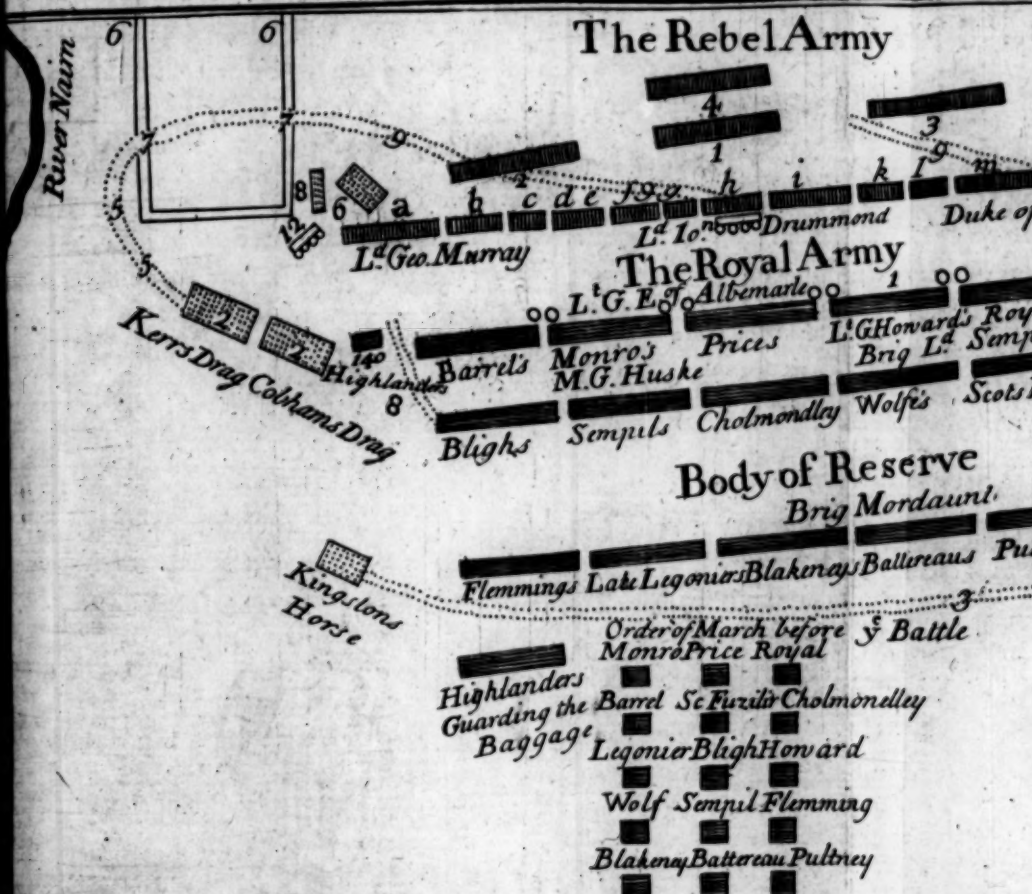
As their whole first Line came down to attack at once, their Right somewhat outflanked *Barrel's* Regiment; which was our Left, and the greatest part of the little Loss we sustained was there. But *Bligh's* and *Sempil's* giving a Fire upon those who had outflanked *Barrel's*, soon repulsed them; and *Barrel's* Regiment, and the Left of *Munro's* fairly beat them with their Bayonets; there was scarce a Soldier or Officer of *Barrel's*, or in that part of *Monro's* which engaged, who did not kill one or two Men each with their Bayonets and Spontoons.

The Cavalry, which had charged from their Right and Left, met in the Center, except two Squadrons of Dragoons, which we missed, and they were gone in Pursuit of the Runaways. Lord *Ancram* was ordered to pursue with the Horse, as far as he could; and did it with so good Effect, that a very considerable Number were killed in the Pursuit.

As we were on our March to *Inverness*, and were near arrived there, Major General *Bland* sent the annexed Papers, which he received from the *French* Officers and Soldiers, surrendering themselves Prisoners to his Royal Highness. Major General *Bland* had also made great Slaughter, and took about fifty *French* Officers and Soldiers Prisoners, in his Pursuit. By the best Calculation that can be made, 'tis thought the Rebels lost two thousand Men upon the Field of Battle, and in the Pursuit.

We have omitted the Lists annexed to this Account, as well for the Sake of keeping within Bounds, as because they could not be very exact at that Time, but were afterwards much enlarged. All the *French* Officers on the seventeenth signed a Writing,

PLAN of the BATTLE of CULLODEN



The REBEL ARMY.

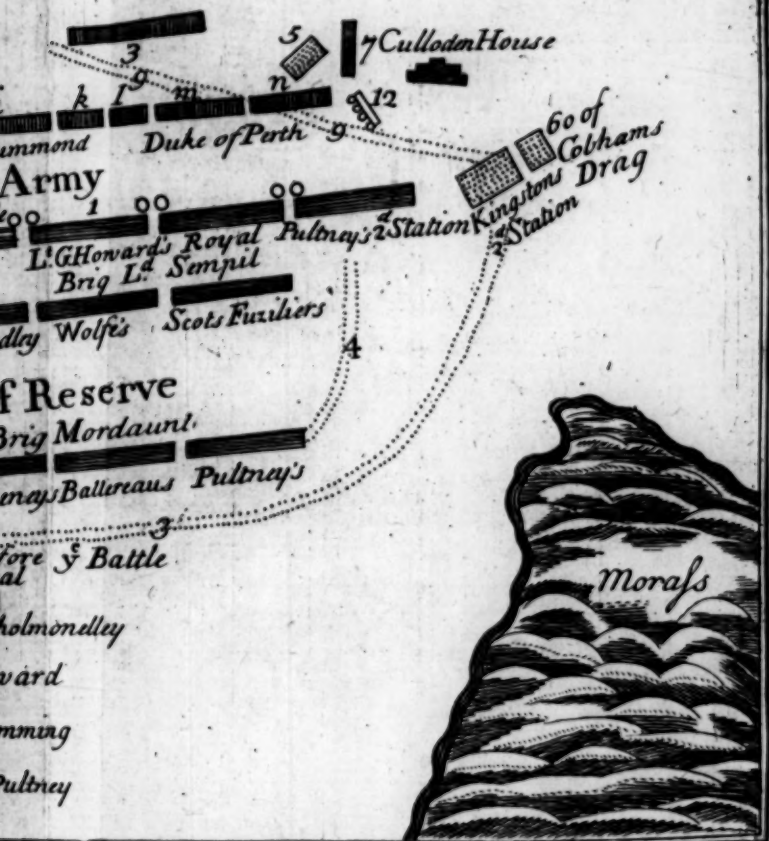
1 The young Pretender's Station; Lord Lewis Gordon's, and Glenbucket's, 800 Men. — 2 These have only Guns, Col. Roy Stewart, 800. — 3 These have only Guns, Kilmarnock, 800. — 4 Duke of Perth's Regiment, and Lord Ogilvie's, 800. — 5 Guards, Hussars, and Perthshire Squadron, — Fitz James's Horse. — 7 Lord John Drummond, 400. — Piquets, by Stapleton, French, 400. — 12 Four Gun Batteries. — a Glengary, 600. — b Keppoch, 300. — c Clanronald, 250. — d M'Lean, 100. — e M'Leod, 100. — f M'Intosh, 300. — g Farquharson, 200. — h M'Intosh, 400. — i Lovat, 500. — j Cluny, 300. — k Appin, 200. — l Lochiel, 500. — m Athol, 300. — Total, 8350.

The

1 His Royal Highness the Duke of Perth, General Hawley and Col. Roy Stewart, 800 Horse and Pultney's Regiment, 800 Right Flank, where General Hawley, 140 Highlanders, Flank of the Rebel Army. 7 The Walls broke down. Bligh's and Sempul's Regiment, who were thro' the Rebel Army. 100 Cannon,

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Army



The ROYAL ARMY.

1 His Royal Highness the Duke's Station. — 2 General Hawley and General Bland. — 3 4 March of Kingston's Horse and Pultney's Foot, from the Reserve, to cover our Right Flank, when the Morafs was finished. — 5 March of General Hawley, with Kerr's and Cobham's Dragoons, and 140 Highlanders, to the two Walls that cover'd the Right Flank of the Rebels second Line. — 6 The two Walls. — 7 The Walls broke down by our Highlanders. — 8 March of Bligh's and Sempil's Regiments to the Assistance of Barrel's Regiment, who were out-flank'd. — 9 All our Horse driving thro' the Rebel Army, and meeting in their Centre. — 10 Cannon,

g, acknowledging themselves Prisoners of War to his *Britannick* Majesty, and promising so to remain upon their Parole of Honour. Amongst which were Brigadier *Stapleton*, the Marquiss *Guilles*, whom the *Highlanders* call the *French Ambassador*, Lord *Lewis Drummond*, and about fifty more. The Loss on the side of the King's Army was very inconsiderable, the only Persons of Note killed being Lord *Robert Kerr*, Captain in *Barrel's* Regiment, Captain *Groffet* of *Price's*, Captain *John Campbell* of *Loudon's*, Captain *Colin Campbell* of the Militia; besides these, fifty private Men killed, and two hundred and fifty wounded.

The Number of all the Persons taken in this signal Victory were two hundred and twenty-two *French*, and three hundred and twenty-six Rebels; all their Artillery and Ammunition, with other Military Stores and twelve Colours likewise fell into the Hands of the Victors. The Earl of *Kilmarnock* was taken in the Action; Lord *Balmerino*, at first reported to be killed, was taken soon after; and four Ladies that had been very active in the Rebellion, were likewise seized at *Inverness*; viz. Lady *Ogilvie*, Lady *Kinloch*, Lady *Gordon*, and Lady *Mackintosh*. Immediately after the Battle, Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached with the Volunteers to the Number of nine hundred into the *Frazer's* Country, in order to reduce all who should be found in Arms there; and with the like View other Detachments were made into other disaffected Parts of the Country, which put it entirely out of the Power of the Rebels to assemble afterwards in any Body, capable of disturbing the Peace of the Country, being reduced to the Necessity of separating into small Parties, in order to shift the better for themselves. About the same Time that the whole Forces of the Rebels were thus vanquished at the Battle of *Culloden*, the Earl of *Cromarty*, his eldest Son, a great many Officers of Distinction, and about one hundred and fifty private Men were surpris'd in the North, by a very small Party of his Majesty's Loyal Subjects, who sent them Prisoners on board his Majesty's Sloop the *Hound*, Captain *Dove*, from *Sutherland* to *Inverness*, where they arriv'd about the Time his Royal Highness made his second Dispatch.

Thus the Flame of this Rebellion, which after being smothered for a Time in *Scotland*, broke out at last with such Force, as to spread itself into *England*, and not without Reason alarmed the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, was in a short Space totally extinguish'd by him who gave the first Check to its Force; and who perhaps alone was capable of performing this Service to his Country, his Father, and his King. It is sufficiently known, how great a Hazard the Person runs of displeasing him, who praises his Royal Highness; but the Regard we owe to Truth, Justice, and the Publick, obliges one on this Occasion to declare, that Pro-
vidence

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The History of the REBELLION.

violence particularly made use of him as its most proper Instru-
ment in performing this Work. He it was who revived the Spi-
rits of the People by the Magnanimity of his own Behaviour.
He without Severity restored Discipline in the Army. He pru-
dently delayed at *Aberdeen* till the Troops recovered their Fatigue
and the Season open'd a Road to Victory. He waited with Pati-
ence, chose with Discretion, and most happily and gloriously im-
proved that Opportunity which blasted the Hopes of the Rebels
and has secured to us the present Possession and future Prospect of
the wisest and best-framed Constitution, administered by the gen-
tlest and most indulgent Government *Europe* can boast.



F I N I S